THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 64. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.
30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

NOTICE —I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.
29jy 2550 Foochow, 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.
30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.
THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.
Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,
CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

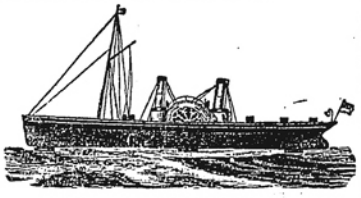
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application.

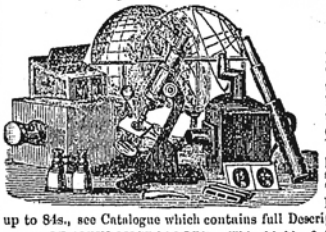
WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.





Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter, and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,
Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—
Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup
Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly,
Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef,
Extractum Carnis, Potted
Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters,
Orange Marmalade, Flavouring
Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend
"THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"
And
"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.
29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov.. 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE
North-China Insurance Company.
(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.*
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.
To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,
hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c.a.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, or 8d. a week post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	June 9	Hankow.....	July 5
Hongkong.....	July 2	Nagasaki.....	„ 4
Soochow.....	„ 3	Yokohama.....	June 29
Tientsin.....	„ 5	Osaka	„ 27

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Apr. 8	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 2	May 18th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Thor.
	h. m.	*ft. in.*				*" '*	*
June27 H.W.	5.08	22.07	N. E.	3	r	29.80	70
„ 27 L.W.	1.20	12.10	Z	0	r	29.82	74
„ 28 H.W.	5.56	21.02	E. by S.	5	r	29.81	73
„ 28 L.W.	1.46	13.07	S. E.	8	r	29.77	73
„ 29 H.W.	6.53	20.10	E. by N.	5	r	29.69	72
„ 29 L.W.	2.42	14.06	N. E.	7	r	29.66	70
„ 30 H.W.	8.25	20.03	North	4	c	29.76	70
„ 30 L.W.	3.39	14.00	„	3	b	29.75	74
July 1 L.W.	4.43	14.01	Z	0	f	29.80	70
„ 1 H.W.	9.34	20.00	„	0	b	29.85	78
„ 1 L.W.	5.12	13 05	S.E by E.	1	c	29.80	81
„ 2 L.W.	6.21	13.07	S. S. E.	1	m	29.87	87
„ 2 H.W.	10.58	20.01	„	1	b	29.89	80
„ 2 L.W.	6.45	13.00	„	2	b	29.87	79
„ 3 L.W.	7.44	13.00	S.E by E.	1	b	29.89	79
„ 3 H.W.	11.43	20.10	E. S. E.	3	b	29.92	81

EXPLANATION.

F: Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (*hazy*); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	*Day. Max.*	*Night. Min.*	*Day. Max.*
July 3	69	82	72	78
„ 4	70	82	71	83
„ 5	72	84	76	93
„ 6	75	77	71	84
„ 7	73	75	75	82
„ 8	71	79	76	86
„ 9	71	79	71	79

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Ellora" from Hongkong—For Shanghai: Messrs. L. C. Leigh, R.N., E. Kroes, J. Wagner, Dr. Bourne, J. Cunningham, Edwin Middleton, and 10 Chinese. To leave for Yokohama—Comdr. H. Trollope, R.N., and European servant, Naval Cadet G. Bathurst, J. Wanningham, R. N., Messrs. Dalton, and Lolcaca. Per "Fire Queen," from Hankow—Mr. Salter. From Chinkiang—Messrs. Sands and Ellis. Per "Yuen-tze-fei"—Messrs. Abdy and Holmes, and 47 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Diomed" for London—Mrs. Thin, Miss Jolliffe, three children and amah, and Mr. R. Anderson. Per "Ganges"—Mr. H. Morrison for Marseilles, Messrs. R. Howie and Taylor for Southampton, and Mr. H. Bate for Hongkong. Per "Suwo-Nada" for Hongkong—Messrs. Levy and Figueredo.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 1 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

OUR Tientsin correspondent lately announced that the Chinese Government has at last seen the necessity for employing good cavalry, to quell the mounted rebels who have been lately devastating the Northern provinces. The comparatively small body whom Li has with him are Honan men, ill-mounted, ill-equipped, and unskilful riders. It is no wonder, as we remarked before, that he has been unable with such troops and foot soldiers, only, to exterminate mounted enemies whose object is plunder rather than fighting. At length, we are told, the famous Tartar horsemen are to be called in, and Li and Tso are to be relegated to their respective seats of Government.

We need hardly recur to the belief that has long prevailed, on the score of Li's ambition, but other rumours are now afloat which suggest some speculation in connexion with it. It is now said that this famous mandarin, disgusted at what he considers the unworthy treatment he has received, intends to fling up office and retire to his native province of Anhwey where he purchased vast estates, during his tenure of office at Soochow and Nanking. The desired concatenation of circumstances, necessary to enable him to carry out his ambitious views has failed to occur—that is to say, he has never succeeded in gaining Tsen-kwo-fan's unqualified adhesion, and has feared to strike alone. So he sulks at having been suspected and disgraced, where he has not actually sinned. He had intended to complete the defeat of the Rebels against whom he is now acting; but it seems that this intention is forestalled. It remains to be seen whether he will choose to give up his command or whether, as he has done more than once before, he will simply ignore the Imperial order. A second strange rumour which is current, may help us to a conclusion.

Those of our readers who care to follow the tangled skein of Chinese politics will remember that we commented, some weeks ago, on the mysterious secession of Liu-ming-chuen from his command. One of the most popular and successful Generals in the north, he suddenly abandoned his post and resisted all pressure to resume active service. He retired to Anhwey, which is likewise his native province, and there remains in obstinate retreat. A report has lately got abroad that Liu has written to his soldiers in Li's camp, with whom he was very popular, telling them to receive pay only up to the end of the current month and then to come south to him, in Anhwey; that Li has heard of the order, and has adopted special precautions to prevent its being carried into effect. It is difficult to surmise what possible motive Liu can have in giving this strange order, unless it be that he is acting in unison with some powerful ally. What possible use can 20,000 men be to him in the heart of Anhwey? He has the reputation of being far too cautious and sensible a man to commit himself, unless he is well backed up. So we are driven to the conclusion that, if the report be true, he is either meditating some *coup*, or indulging in the strange eccentricity of calling around him an army of pensioners. It would seem that his backer can be no other than Li, who is well known to be his friend and intimate; but it does seem strange if the latter prefer to make in Anhwey an attempt which he has shirked at the head of 200,000 men in Chih-li. His retirement in disguise would seem far more reasonable; but for the strange report of Liu's message to his old troops. We cannot profess to untie the knot. We can only give the reports which reach us, from a perfectly reliable source, and guess in the dark as to the next likely move. The Chinese themselves speculate nearly as blindly. They can only admit that the state of affairs is very bad; and express their fear that they will get worse yet, before they mend. That a change of some kind is inevitable, they admit; and they are not altogether without fear that foreigners may take advantage of the broil, to assert the claim of a strong hand in its settlement.

Summary of News.

THE most interesting event of the past week has been the trial of Mr. F. H. B. Jenkins in the U. S. Consular Court, for being concerned in an unlawful expedition to Corea. The prosecution broke down, failing to connect Mr. Jenkins distinctly with the case, though he advanced money to its actual promoter and accompanied the expedition. But a good deal of interesting information was elicited, for details of which we must refer our readers to a full report of the proceedings on another page. A steamer was chartered and a number of men taken, with the object, according to the prosecution, of exhuming the body of a deceased Sovereign of Corea. Whether it was expected to find treasure in the grave, or whether the body was to be used to extort money from the Coreans, does not clearly appear. At any rate they failed to get at it, and retired. Mr. Oppert, a Prussian subject, who was prime mover in the expedition, declares his object was to endeavour to negociate a treaty with Corea; but it is strange that he was not accredited by any Government. A French priest is also mixed up. Perhaps further enquiry by the Consuls of either of these individuals may elicit the actual facts.

Little interest is shown in the bund scheme, notwithstanding its importance to the commercial interests of this settlement.

We hear that a Mr. Rennell is appointed to be Harbour Master at Shanghai under the new regime, Mr. Hockly becoming Inspector of the Central Division of the coast.

The minutes of the monthly meeting of the Municipal Council held on Wednesday, contain little of interest. We are glad to learn that the Church pond has now become sweet and clean, and has been stocked with fish. Native livery stable keepers have been warned that they will not be allowed to keep, for hire, the wretched brutes that are frequently let out. The Taotai wishes to grant licenses to establish gangs of coolies; the Council have very rightly objected. Immoral singing in the streets is prohibited by the Taotai. Mr. Hogg is accused of having encroached on Soochow road, and the Consul is requested to interfere.

Last Saturday, the 4th of July, was celebrated by the Americans in Shanghai in the usual manner. At noon a salute was fired from the U. S. *Monacacy*, and the various ships in harbour were dressed out with flags, &c., &c. In the evening several dinners were given in honour of the day.

We are glad to see that the huge mounds of earth that have, for some time, been choking up the Church compound, are being removed; so that it will be possible soon to get a look at the building itself. That appears to be progressing, though slowly. One can now form some idea of its future shape and appearance.

After a brief period of decay, CHINKEANG threatens to rise like a phœnix from its ashes. We have already spoken of its carboniferous wealth. We now learn that, among some minerals which Dr. Macgowan lately analysed for the Taotai, is a very pure specimen of graphite, transmitted from Chinkiang by Mr. Sands, American Consul at that port. The Chinkiang graphite is as valuable as that of Brazil, being almost pure carbon, having but a trace of iron in its composition. Borrowdale graphite—Cumberland, which is the best in use, contains four per cent of iron. In some years the net produce of the six weeks annual working of that mine, has amounted to £40,000. How far the Government of China will be able to protect the mineral wealth which foreigners are bringing to light, remains to be seen. We hope these treasures will not, through a want of wisdom on their part, prove to be a calamitous gift of nature.

A fortnight ago, we published a letter by Mr. Mongan, H. B .M.'s Consul at TIENTSIN, expressing the refusal of the Chinese Government to make a road to the Chaitang coal mines. Mr. Mongan objects to the comments on his letter which we made in the same paper, for several reasons. In the first place we attributed its inspiration too fully to Sir R. Alcock. The wonderful similarity of its views to those which H. M. Minister constantly expresses, must be our excuse for this error. It will be seen from an extract which we give elsewhere, that our southern contemporary the *Daily Press* notices the same peculiarity. Further, Mr. Mongan seems to think we do not attach sufficient weight to the "Fung-shuey" objection. The best answer we can make to this, is to call his attention to the statement by our Chefoo correspondent, that several thousand villagers had banded themselves together in that neighborhood and were working gold diggings there in defiance of mandarins. This looks as though the "Fung-shuey" were a convenient official obstacle, rather than a deep-rooted popular superstition as Mr. Mongan describes it. That the "Feng-shuey" argument is unanswerable, in a certain sense, we quite admit; but that it is insuperable, we are very much disposed to question.

Besides the gold fields to which we alluded recently, as being worked by Cantonese and foreigners near CHEFOO, we hear that others, 60 miles distant, have been opened by some thousands of villagers, who are setting mandarin opposition at defiance. Everything tends to verify the lines spoken in a prologue to a late theatrical performance at Chefoo.

> The mines are open, and permission soon
> We hope will follow, to make good the boon
> Of nature; but if not, why then we must
> In California's offspring put our trust.

It is currently reported at SOOCHOW, that Li-hung-chang, disgusted at the treatment he has lately met with, intends to throw up office and retire into private life as soon as his campaign against the northern Rebels has ended. But another strange rumour is that Liu-ming-chuen, one of his favourite generals who has lately retired from command, to Anhwey, which is also Li's native province, is said to have summoned his division to join him at the end of the current month. What he can want 20,000 men for, in the heart of Anwhey, is difficult to conceive.

By the French despatch boat *Goeland*, we have received HIOGO papers to the 27th June; but do not find that they contain any news of interest.

The disturbances in Niphon are reacting on HAKODADI, and producing a perfect stagnation of trade. A correspondent says,—"We are all in great distress here with wars and rumours of war. Trade is completely stopped, and all coinage being stopped by the absence of any Government, there is a complete panic among the merchants."

We had, some time ago, to acknowledge the birth of a new contemporary at NAGASAKI—a very feeble one, as it contained only three advertisements, and a list of shipping. We are glad to see that it has now grown into a small newspaper, very creditably got up. Its political comments are rather wild, read by the light of its more experienced Yokohama contemporaries; but its local news is interesting. We are glad to notice, amongst other items, that an arrangement is on foot to provide the Rev. Mr. Purkis an appointment as Consular chaplain at Nagasaki.

A strange report reaches us from SYDNEY, that an export duty of 4s. a ton on English Coal is contemplated. It is strange that so startling a measure should not have found daylight in England first, and we should be inclined to utterly disregard the rumour, but that we hear Sydney dealers intend to operate on the prospect.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

PEKING.

WHEN alluding, recently, to Mr. Hart's waning popularity in the Customs service, we attributed his eccentric governance of that body to an overstrained anxiety to make Chinese scholarship the crucial test of advancement. But we overlooked another mainspring of his action—nationality. Simultaneously with a determination that his subordinates shall learn the Chinese language, he has conceived a desire that all nations of the earth shall be represented in their ranks. The misfortune is that, in both cases, he is carrying to an absurd and unjust extent a wise and right principle. It is right that employés of the Chinese Government should be required to learn the language of its subjects, with whom they are brought in daily contact. The injustice lies in giving this rule retrospective effect—in overlooking some and degrading others who entered the service under different auspices. Similarly, the Inspector General is right in aiming to render the service cosmopolitan; it is right that it should comprise subjects of every Power having a treaty with China. But it is very wrong that established claims should be overlooked in applying this principle; that a junior of any nationality should be given precedence over a senior who happens not to have been born in the particular latitude which has come up for its turn of patronage. Having enlisted Americans, Frenchmen, Swedes, Italians, Englishmen, Germans, Danes, Swiss, and Russians into the service, Mr. Hart would do well to ignore the distinctive nationality of either, and to select the best men for the best places by the broad tests of seniority and capacity. We regret that the lists of rank do not show this principle to have been always acted on; but that anxiety to give these lists an appearance of impartial national selection has led, in more than one case, to the neglect of weighty claims and to the promotion of men who were as much astonished as their compeers, by their own elevation. The latest instance of the kind is the appointment of Mr. Rennell to be Harbour Master at Shanghai. We would not, for a moment, be understood to oppose that gentleman personally. On the contrary, he may be, no doubt is, very competent to fill his new post. But by what process of reasoning Mr. Hart succeeds in discovering any superior claim on his part, to the exclusion of Mr. Croad who has been so long attached to the department here, we do fail to discover. Mr. Croad has, if we remember rightly, been nearly five years in the service; he has been several times in charge of the Harbour Master's office during that officer's absence, and has commanded the esteem of those with whom his duties have brought him in contact. He is a zealous, competent and deserving officer. Yet he is now thrust aside, to make room for a new comer into the service.

We repeat that we applaud Mr. Hart's theory of compelling the study of Chinese, and of introducing members of every nationality having treaties with China into the Customs service. The complaint has been made, with fairness, that Englishmen had until lately monopolised too many of the prizes it affords; and it is right that inequality in this respect should be remedied. A strictly logical arrangement would be that each nationality should be represented in exact proportion to its interest in China—that is, to its import and export trade with this country. But it is grievously unfair, in introducing this principle, to violently override the individual claims of men who have long served under another regime. That this should be done is, we are convinced, as contrary to the wish of the different Governments and of their representatives, as it is to justice and wisdom. We use the latter word advisedly. For, so long as old hands are subject to causeless displacement, so long as men who have worked up under one system find that prize which seemed within their grasp given suddenly to another without prior claims of seniority or merit, so long the unsettled, dissatisfied feeling which now pervades the Customs service will continue. And the inevitable result will be deterioration in the class of men who enter it. The salaries in the lower grades are fairly liberal, and its higher prizes are worth attaining. But men will not devote their lives to the pursuit of an object which may be at any moment withdrawn from their grasp, by the whim of an irresponsible Head. It is worth while plodding upwards through the various grades, towards an appointment which will enable the occupant to provide for the proverbial rainy day, when ill-health or long service may compel resignation. But it is not worth while entering a service which does not even offer a pension, if no amount of faithful service can ensure to the toiler the just fruit of his labour. The case of the men who saw their fellow labourers who had toiled only one hour, get the same reward as they who had worked twelve, was irritating enough. But if those latter had received two pence instead of the historical penny, their seniors would have had reason, indeed, for their complaint.

JAPAN.

STOTSBASHI's recall from political banishment will be hailed with satisfaction by every foreigner who takes an interest in Japan. The circumstances under which he took office as Tycoon, the ability he displayed, his good will towards foreigners, and a certain impression of youth, nobility and splendour derived from the account of Sir Harry Parkes' visit to him at Osaka, have combined to throw round him a halo of interest, which his subsequent misfortunes have tended rather to deepen than destroy. Foreign sympathy was unquestionably on his side doing the brief struggle before Kioto, and regret was felt at his overthrow and disgrace—from a simple liking for the man himself. Apart from this individual interest, however, we had reason rather to hope for his failure than success. The political changes which Satsuma and Chosiu have effected, are unquestionably in our favour. And it is gratifying, now, to find that they have been accomplished without the final ruin of the Prince whose power they overthrew. Satisfied with Stotsbashi's defeat and withdrawal from the field, appeased by his ready submission, and convinced of of his talent, the Governing party have been glad to seek a reconciliation, and to strengthen their position by his influence and credit. It was said from the beginning, that their attack was directed against the power rather than the person of the Tycoon; and the result proves the truth of the assertion. The Tycoonate having been effectually overthrown, Stotsbashi is recalled to political life, and is likely to assume the post where Foreigners will most gladly see him—the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is probable he may be still indebted to his friend Aidzu, for the quickness with which his recall has followed on his banishment. The continued opposition of the latter rendered it especially desirable to conciliate the powerful clan of Tokugawa, by gaining the support of its chief. Any considerable success by the northern Daimios would have been a likely signal for attack on the Government troops in Yeddo, and for a general uprising by his partisans in favour of the ex-Tycoon. With Stotsbashi in Yeddo as a friend of the Mikado, this danger is averted; though it can hardly be that his aid is looked for to conquer his most faithful ally. It remains to be seen whether a wise spirit of conciliation will move the new advisers of the Mikado to extend the amnesty, to embrace all who have borne arms in the late struggle.

We have said that the changes effected are in favour of Foreigners. They appear to be so on several grounds. First, we are now in direct relation with the acknowledged head of the empire. Instead of dealing with a delegate whose power was ignored by his haughty rivals, we now treat with a Head from whom there is no appeal, whose word is unquestioned throughout the land. Treaties executed with the Mikado are binding on all. And he appears to possess the will as well as the power to enforce their provisions. Kagosima and Simonosaki were fought because the Tycoon could not restrain the powerful daimios of Satsuma and Chosiu, whom we have lately seen overthrowing the power they then resisted. They ignored his right to make conventions binding on others than himself. The treaty we have now entered into with the Mikado is binding alike on all. And, the individual who, as Tycoon, showed so favourable a disposition towards foreigners, still retains a powerful voice in the new Government, and is about to occupy a position which will enable him to directly control our interests. Apart from our improved political position, our commercial relations are also likely to gain, if the party now in power acts up to the profession with which they set out. They alleged, as a principal reason of discontent, that the Tycoon monopolised the privilege of foreign trade; and claimed that other daimios should share, at will, in the advantages he alone derived. They however, would not acknowledge the force of treaties signed by him; and we, adhering to our stand-point of recognizing only a central power, refused to treat separately with them. The overthrow of the Tycoonate has removed these obstacles. It remains to be seen whether Chosiu and Satsuma will renew, now, the invitation to trade at Kagosima and Simonosaki which they extended to us before the late crisis. It could not be expected that they would move in that direction at once. The new Government has not yet had time to consolidate its power, nor the excitement of the recent struggle to subside. Everything, however, now seems tending to this end; and we may soon hope that an early restoration of tranquillity will enable the great daimios to turn, towards commercial intercourse, some of the attention which has been lately absorbed by war and political anxiety. In the meantime, an important step is to be made by the opening, on the 15th instant, of Nee-e-gata, a port on the Western coast of Niphon, which promises to bring us in contact with an entirely new district. Sir Harry Parkes has forbidden British subjects to go there for the present, because the neighborhood is occupied by the troops of Aidzu; but the Prussians and Italians intend to front the risk of disturbance, and other nationalities will not be long behind them.

COREA.

MR. OPPERT's last voyage to Corea deserves to rank with that of Amyas Leigh to Mexico, and needs the pen of a Kingsley or an Edgar Poe to describe it as it deserves. There is material in it for a novel of the first water; just sufficent fact to build upon, and mystery enough to afford unlimited scope for imagination. All we positively know, is that the *China* and a small steam tender were chartered for a voyage to Corea, that some hundred and fifty men, besides the crew, were taken in her; and that, on arriving at the Corean coast, Mr. Oppert and his bodyguard went off in the tender, remained away thirty-six hours, and returned discomfited. But of rumours as to what passed in the interval, of the object of this strange night excursion, of mysterious combats with the natives, of men wounded, of graves laid open, of treaties miscarried, of calves stolen, of kings exhumed, of golden coffins, and anticipated contracts for piece goods, there is wealth and to spare. Our readers can construct their own theory at will, after perusing the evidence given before the United States Consular Court on Tuesday, in the course of Mr. Jenkins' trial for setting on foot an unlawful expedition to that country. From the result of that trial, it is evident that Mr. Jenkins was a wondering participator in these events, ignorant alike of the nature and design of the expedition which he accompanied. He certainly lent Mr. Oppert Tls. 5,000, and sold him some cases of muskets; but he neither asked nor was told the object of the loan or of the arms. He wanted a trip and went, as a passenger, with a proper passenger ticket. There was certainly no jot of evidence to connect him more closely with the affair. We are simply left to wonder at his lack of curiosity, and at Mr. Oppert's reticence. Even up to the present moment, we have to rest content with the latter's assurance that the secret was not his to communicate; and to hope that further enquiry may disclose the original proprietor, from whom it may be eventually wormed out. Mr. Oppert does give us one hint. He says he went to make a treaty and establish an embassy. He was not, apparently, an authorised agent of his own or of the Corean Government, but he had reason to believe that the latter would come to terms; and, having carried his negociation to a successful issue, he hoped to make an immediate contract which was to remunerate him for the risk and outlay of the trip. On this slender prospect, he was willing to incur the large and certain expense of chartering a steamer; and Mr. Heinsen so thoroughly caught his philanthropic fire, that he was willing to dispense with material guarantee for payment. He would have trusted Mr. Oppert implicitly, although believing him to have no money.

What passed during that midnight excursion, who shall disclose? Mr. Oppert will not. Diplomacy is privileged to shroud itself from the vulgar gaze. Stripped of its mystery, it would sink to the level of every-day business. So we are dependent on a Chinese member of the expedition, for an account of its proceedings. He deposes to having gone a long way up a river, to having landed with his companions and marched some distance inland, to having come to a grave and dug deeply into it, until a big stone put a stop to further research. The irresistible inference is, that Mr. Oppert expected to find a treaty in the sarcophagus; and that, to the thickness of the superincumbent stone, foreigners may attribute their prolonged exclusion from Corea. Whether the treaty was an obsolete one, buried with the body of its royal author, or whether it were a new one, deposited in this secret spot by some timid official whose fears deterred him from personal communication with barbarians; whether the grave contained a talisman that was to induce an immediate desire to purchase piece goods, at any cost, from its possessor; or where the specie was to come from which was to freight the *China* on her downward voyage,—who shall now say. Mr. Oppert's effort has been frustrated, and Corea remains closed to the outer world. People ask, with interest, whether there is to be any further inquiry into this mysterious case. For, however convinced of the meritorious object of the voyage, they still want the mysterious connexion of the golden coffin, the miscarried treaty, and the unsigned contract, unravelled. They stand aghast, at present, before the daring combination of plucky speculation and philanthropic enterprise, which Mr. Oppert has disclosed. They fail to trace the action of the priest, who flashes like a meteor through the tale; and they want to know whether, in the pure interests of public curiosity, the Prussian and French Consuls are going to hold judicial enquiry into the circumstances of this wondrous voyage.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE struggle of semi-civilised nations with civilised ones can but have one end. The story is always the same. The catastrophe may be deferred by the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

vigour of the barbarian champions for a space, but it comes at last with irresistible force and unmistakable certainty. Abd-el-kader performed miracles of valour, and exhibited unwearying energy and resource; but the inevitable surrender to Lamoricière came at last. Schamyl resisted Russia for twenty years; but he is now a prisoner at the Czar's Court, brought forward as a show, to grace a Moscow pageant. Theodore menaced the power of England in the person of her humblest representative, and trusting in his remoteness and insignificance for a while, exalted in impunity; but the West asserted its strength, and the barbarian is dead, and his dynasty without a throne. Again, on a new theatre, the same scene has been enacted; the Shah Moozuffer Khan, long a thorn in the side of Russia, has ventured to match himself with a European General, and has paid the penalty with his life.

In a recent article we noticed the indications of Russian advance, traced by an intelligent home writer, in the direction of Eastern Toorkistan. That Altyshar will soon be absorbed into the Northern Empire appears by no means improbable, and the "Kara Korum mountains may form the first common boundary the world has seen between the dominions of Old England and Holy Russia." On the present occasion we purpose to draw attention to the firmness, stealthiness, and swiftness of the strides with which the giant power is approaching the confines of Affghanistan. The latest news is that the Russians have taken Bokhara. There can be no doubt that they have long had an eye to this important city. As far back as the reign of the great Czarina Catherine, a Russian College was founded there; and in the rigour of its police system and other institutions, the Khanat has long copied the political features of the Empire in which it is now merged. The population of the district recently annexed is very mixed, Ozbegs, Tadjiks, Kirghis, Arabs, Meris, Persians, Hindoos and Jews are blended in the dominions anciently swayed by the warrior Efrasiat. That this mixed multitude will be easily controlled we cannot imagine, but the difficulty of the task will be lessened by the fact that the various nationalities can be played off one against the other. The Ozbegs are by far the strongest and ablest race in Bokhara. They are unflinching in their adherence to the faith of Islam, and are bold in the field and steady on the march. With these men there can be no doubt the Russians had most trouble in the recent engagement. For the Tadjiks are a degraded race, the Kirghis mere nomads, the other elements of the population small in numbers or unwarlike in character. Some 60,000 men is the entire force that can be brought into the field, and these troops would stand a poor chance against the artillery and the discipline of Russia. The secret league between Bokhara and Yakoob either never existed or has produced no results. We know little or nothing of the circumstances of the great battle in which the Bokharians have been so signally defeated, but from what we hear of the state of affairs antecedent to the final struggle, it seems that the Shah had weakened himself by quarrels with neighbouring chiefs. These may or may not have been fomented by his powerful and politic foe, but they were at all events foolish on the part of Moozuffer, as he could only hope to withstand Russia by presenting an united front to her aggressions. As it is, the feuds of the different chiefs have accelerated the Shah's defeat and they will undoubtedly facilitate the Czar's task of governing the conquered people.

The commercial advantages which will accrue to Russia from this step are obvious. Hitherto the trade between that country and Bokhara, Kiiva, and Kokan has been considerable. If we may credit M. Vambery, the total value of goods exported in ten years amounted to £1,014,237. As the semi-humanized population of these countries progress in civilization, they will increase the number and change the nature of their requirements. Already "there is not a horse or a tent in central Asia that does not boast some article of Russian manufacture." The taste for these products and consequently the demand for them will largely increase under the altered relations. Still larger quantities of specie, of Copper, of Iron, of Cotton, of Wool, and of Silk will be borne on the "bunches of camels" to the mat covered bazaars of Bokhara. Still larger quantities of furs, of shawls, of dried fruits and of pearls will be conveyed to the towns of Southern Siberia. When noting what has been noiselessly and vigorously effected, we cannot find any cause of regret. The natives of the conquered districts will most likely fare better under a strong government than under their own chiefs; and, so far as we are concerned, Russia may be left in peaceful occupation of all the territory that lies north of the Oxus, provided she does not cross that river.

PUBLIC DINNERS.

MR. BUCHANAN, the United States minister at the Court of St. James, was once called upon to speak at a banquet at the Mansion House. He began thus: "There are many British institutions which I think will be changed, some which might be changed to my thinking with advantage, but whatever alterations may be made in the policy, the economics, the venerable foundations of this great Empire, I trust that certain institutions will remain for ever intact. I trust no revolution will touch them, no utilitarianism abolish them. The institutions for which I crave immunity and permanence are the public dinners of England!" We have imported these institutions into Shanghai and we think we see three reasons why they may be preserved. 1st, they conduce to the welfare of an admirable local institution, the Shanghai Club. 2ndly, they serve a higher and better purpose. We are all too apt to live in little sets, to confine ourselves to narrow circles, to run in grooves. Men left to themselves ride hobbies to death. One set of men think nothing can be so improving as to be perpetually discussing all possible and impossible variations in the Treaty of Tientsin. Another circle never gives us "a Ticket of Leave" from their "plots and their passions." Another set of men (or shall we call them centaurs) talk and think of nothing but horseflesh. A fourth set suffer from "tea on the brain." A fifth set think the proper study of mankind is grey shirtings. A sixth imagine it to be "beetles." Now it does each of these classes good to mix with the other. To exchange ideas—to get shaken out of their peculiar occupations, modes of thought, studies, proclivities. A public dinner does this and so fulfils a great duty, and the opportunity which it affords for men of different habits of mind to meet and exchange ideas is very valuable. In the hot dull days of a Shanghai July some change does us all good, and the cheerful society of friends is an excellent antidote to the ennui and lassitude which is too apt, at this time, to steal over us.

But, besides assisting that renovated fabric the Club, besides grinding us in "the social mill" where we "rub each others' angles down," a public dinner, like that which was held in honour of Dr. Winchester on Tuesday, fulfils a higher purpose. It seems to bind this remote settlement to the official life, and to the home life of our mother lands, by the pleasant links, more potent in their influence than any telegraphic wires, the golden links, we call them, of a genial cordiality. There are, of course, persons who affect to sneer at such gatherings, but these men are probably persons disqualified from enjoyment by infirmity of mind, body, or temper. We are convinced that such meetings do good in blending the various classes of the community, and in affording an opportunity for the exchange of courtesies between men whose vocations lie apart from each other in the daily routine of life. The banquet of Tuesday was in many respects a greater success than any previous public feast in Shanghai. The dinner to Sir Harry Parkes was a struggle of Chinese servants conducted under the eyes of their famishing masters; the dinner to Colonel Yonge and the 67th Regiment was deficient in cordiality; the St. Andrew's dinners are excellent in their way, but their exclusively Scotch character detracts from the enjoyment of guests born South of the Tweed. On Tuesday night, the dinner was good and the wines excellent, although, owing probably to the boys being strange to the place, the attendance was not so efficient as it might have been. The Chairman avoided the common mistake of long speeches. He began his series of routine toasts early, and gave them in quick succession. The result was that the spirit of the evening did not flag, and the party broke up at a reasonable hour. The guest of the evening was greeted with great warmth, and in his reminiscences of old China days interested his younger hearers and pleased his cotemporaries. It is not likely that amongst his entertainers all present have been satisfied with his public conduct. Had he pleased every body he would probably have been a very indifferent consul. The true lesson to be learnt from the parting compliment was expressed with admirable tact by Mr. Seward viz: that "for all differences which may arise between governors and governed, the best remedy is a meeting face to face, which generally causes such misconceptions to vanish like summer clouds." For ourselves we heartily endorse the good wishes lavished on the departing representative of the Queen and cordially wish him health and happiness in his native land.

NEWCHWANG.

You have a Tientsin and a Chefoo correspondent, whose communications are often of interest to your readers; and, since the trade of Newchwang has at length become of the same importance to importers of manufactured goods and opium, that it has ever, since its opening to foreigners in 1861, possessed for the shipping interest, you will perhaps be glad to devote a corner of your columns to a letter from this place.

It must be well known to your readers that Newchwang is the port of the province of Manchuria, a vast, fertile grain-producing country, and it is upon the realisation of this produce that its population principally depend for their subsistence, and ability to purchase foreign goods and such luxuries as opium. This grain trade was formerly in the hands of the native Shanghai merchants and junk owners, who were generally enabled to transact it on their own terms, and at such prices as left the poor producers little more than the bare means of supporting a miserable existence. But, since the advent of foreign vessels, and the opening of a direct trade with Hongkong and the southern Chinese ports, this monopoly has ceased; and for the last six years the Manchurians have probably obtained prices, for the product of their labor, ranging from 50 to 100 per cent in advance of those they had previously received for an indefinite period. The province has consequently become richer; its inhabitants able to wear better clothes, and to add such luxuries to their mode of living as are the natural result of such improvement in their wealth. This development was for a time checked by the constant inroads of banditti; but the active steps taken by the American Consul for their suppression, which resulted in the permanent establishment of a Taoutai and a garrison of foreign drilled troops at Yingtze, have prevented their return. The country is now peaceful and well to do. You would expect, therefore, to hear that it is consuming increased quantities of imports. Such is the case, as may be seen by a reference to the valuable statistics compiled by the Custom House; but I may mention here, merely as an illustration of the fact, and for the information of people who may not have access to those reports, that the imports of opium to date amount to 1,280 chests, exceeding those of last year, to the same time, by 37½ per cent.; whilst those of plain cottons, for a similar period, are 177,858 pieces, and figured Orleans 28,995 pieces, being very greatly in excess of the import of any previous period. The price of opium is regulated chiefly by that ruling in Shanghai, and is prevented from doing more than cover its actual transit cost by a well-known house who, with the object of monopolising the business, generally undersell competitors; and, what is worse, allow buyers to clear and pay sycee pretty much as may be convenient, thus introducing a pernicious system of credit, which will one day meet with its merited reward. Malwa is now worth Tls. 540 per picul. The trade in manufactured goods was profitable to importers during April and May but for the last month they have not been able to effect sales even at the rate current in Shanghai, and this, not so much because goods are not wanted; that is to say, from absence of demand, as because of the difficulty which the dealers find in procuring sycee at such prices as will enable them to dispose of goods in the interior at a profit. It will be understood that the currency of the province is copper *cash*, and consequently, upon the relative value of *cash*, in which the Newchwang dealer makes his sales to the inland dealer, and sycee, in which the importer is paid, depends the price which the dealer can pay to the importer. Now, sycee has been exported to Shanghai, in payment of Imports, to the extent of fifteen lakhs since March last, and it has consequently advanced in value, until it is 10 per cent dearer than it was but a month ago; that is to say, it takes one-tenth more of the currency, copper *cash*, to purchase a given amount of sycee. Had it not been for the paralysation of the Bean Cake trade in Swatow and Amoy, this season—an article of manure which the low prices now obtained for their sugars renders it unprofitable to the agriculturists of the south to buy—the Exports from Newchwang would perhaps have balanced the trade; the drain of silver being, to a great extent, prevented, and the prices paid for manufactured goods, a month ago, readily obtainable now. This temporary derangement will correct itself. Bean cake and peas, which have hitherto been held for unreasonably high rates by the wealthy hongs here, irrespective of the prices ruling at the market of consumption, must ultimately decline to such a point as will admit of their shipment thither; and, with increased export, silver will become cheaper. Within three weeks, one of the four great settling days of the year will come round; and, after it has passed, I am told, we may anticipate a speedy change; and that, if stocks of goods are firmly held in the meantime, the prices obtained in May may be confidently expected to rule again. At the same time, it would be madness to add to those stocks at present.

From what I have said above about exports, you will conclude that foreign shipping has not found so extensive employment in Newchwang as usual. This has been the case; and yet seeking vessels have invariably found more profitable employment here than at the kindred port of Chefoo. The last charter to Shanghai; that of the "Yvonne," with bean cake at 19 cents per picul, is low, but it pays better than returning from Chefoo or Tientsin in ballast.

The foreign Custom House, under the able management of Mr. Macpherson, has always worked well at Newchwang; and the port has been well cared for in the respect of buoys and a light ship, which have made it, instead of the most dangerous, one of the safest places on the coast for the visit of foreign vessels. The New Pilot Regulations by which every vessel in compelled to take a pilot, are both successful and popular, and, what is morally important, have made the pilots a better and steadier class of men.

Messrs J. M. & Co.'s oil and bean cake mill, under the care of an active and able agent, is rapidly rising on land that was a few years ago washed by the tidal flow of our great river. An iron godown is going up around it, and it will certainly be ready to commence operations before the close of the season.

Mr. Williamson, a missionary well known for his travels in Shantung, has just returned from a journey to the confines of Chinese territory in the north. He tells me that he met with great hospitality from the natives everywhere, but I hope he will give us an account of what he saw, which, to judge by his papers on Shantung, could not fail to be interesting.

Newchwang enjoys a beautiful climate. For its scenery the less said the better for its reputation. If it has a redeeming feature, that is to be found in the Hills to the north, distant some fifteen miles, on which the wearied eye rests with deep relief after wandering over the intermediate flats. In this regard it has the advantage of Tientsin, where, far as the vision ranges, you seek for change in vain.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The *Dragon* steamer takes a cargo of bean cake for your port, and 160,000 taels of sycee, three quarters of which, I hear, consist of remittances for opium cleared three weeks ago.

Mr. Meadows, H. B. M. Consul, is said to be in ill health; but no one ever seems to see him, or to know anything about him. He has sold off his horses and never appears to leave his castle, within which all is silent and dark. His rifles never break the stillness of the early morning, now. No long cavalcades of horsemen, with tasseled caps and direful arms, issue from his awful gates, big with the greatness of their noble master. Bye the bye, I hear that Consulate buildings are to be erected here, shortly. Is it my fancy, or a fact, that those here who are likely to be necessitated most to visit them, seem insanely to wish that they should not be constructed, above three miles away, amongst the mud, from their present site?

I must have trespassed too long already on your space. Pray excuse me.

*

20th June, 1868.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. WINCHESTER.

About 90 gentlemen sat down on Tuesday night to a complimentary dinner given to Mr. Winchester, H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai, on the occasion of his departure for England. F. B. Johnson, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) took the chair, with R. T. Rennie Esq. (Senior of the Bar) as Vice-Chairman. Amongst those present were Messrs. G. F. Seward, Consul-General of America; M le Vte. Brenier de Montmorand, Consul-General for France; A. Tettenborn, Consul-General for Prussia; L. Checa, Consul for Spain; F. B. Forbes, Consul for Sweden and Norway; G. B. Dixwell, Consul for Russia; H. P. Hanssen Consul for Portugal; T. Kroes, Consul for Holland; R. Heinsen, Consul for the Hanse Towns. Messrs. F. Porter (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.), Bryans and Smith (Turner and Co.), Gubbay (Sassoon, Sons and Co.), Jellicoe and Barnes (P. & O. S.N.Co.), Krauss (Shaw, Brothers and Co.), Brand (Brand, Monro and Co.), Bell (Adamson and Co.), J. C. Coutts (Coutts and Co.), J. McDouall (Oriental Bank Corporation), R. B. Baker (Chartered Mercantile Bank), H. Wallich (Comptoir d'Escompte), J. A. Maitland (Thorne, Brothers and Co.), Drs. Thin, Sibbald, Johnston, Coghill, and Barton, &c., &c.

Dinner was served at 8.15 P.M.; and at 10.20,

The CHAIRMAN called on the company to drink the first toast. They had met that evening to do honor to a public servant, and they could not do better than drink the health of the first public servant—"The Queen."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales." The best wish that could be given them was that they might follow in the steps of the present illustrious occupant of the throne.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was one which, from the universality of its appearance on occasions like the present, was sometimes considered as of a merely formal character; but we in China could not fail to recognize the obligations we are under to the sister services, for the peace and good order we enjoy. He called on them to drink to the "Army and Navy," and would couple with the toast the names of Major Crossman and, in the absence of Captain Bush, of M. de la Taille, Commander of one of His Imperial Majesty's ships.

MAJOR CROSSMAN, in an eloquent speech, of which the only word audible to us was the closing "Thank You," acknowledged the toast for the Army.

M. DE LA TAILLE as the only sailor present, responded in a pithy speech for the Navy. He alluded to the solid brotherhood which prevailed amongst sailors, which he ascribed to the fragility of the ground on which they passed their lives. He thanked the Chairman for having coupled his name with the toast, an honor by which he was particularly confused, but which he recognised as a graceful courtesy towards a guest for the evening.

The CHAIRMAN next rose to propose the toast of the evening. He wished it had fallen to more competent lips to make what ought to be the speech of the evening. It had been said that, when an Englishman desired to do honor to any one, his only resource was to invite him to dinner. If this were true, the source of the feeling must lie in the hereditary hospitality we derived from those fine old Northern ancestors of ours, from whom we are proud to trace our descent; and to the same combination of a sturdy independence and respect for constituted authority which was their eminent characteristic, might be ascribed our presence there to-night. He hoped Englishmen might speak, without incurring the accusation of national egotism, of the civil service of their country, for with that service were bound up many of our most satisfactory if not our most glorious historical associations. Uniting an eminent capacity to govern with supreme veneration for law, our race—and he desired to use the term in its widest sense—had spread its institutions over a great part of the globe, and had produced a succession of able public men of every class to administer them, who had prospered and succeeded in the broad light of keen public criticism. We, here as elsewhere, claimed the birthright of all who speak our language, to criticise the acts of our representatives, and freely did so, even when they came veiled in philosophical abstractions or moral essays, from Peking. But we must not forget that, while as merchants, we were liable to have our opinions warped by self interest, our Ministers and Consuls had perhaps higher aims to accomplish, and a national policy to carry out which might not coincide with our individual views. They were met that evening, to do honor to a member of the Civil Service who, during a career of a quarter of a century, had exhibited a marked regard for the interests of those he was called on to protect, impartial administration of the duties of his office, an unimpeachable integrity, and a pleasing urbanity towards all with whom he was brought in contact. In proposing the health of Mr. Consul Winchester, he was sure they would all join in wishing him a pleasant passage home, a happy meeting with his friends, and prosperity wherever he might be.

Mr. WINCHESTER said he should be very cold and insensible if he did not appreciate the kindness and compliment shown him by those present, in asking him to meet them that evening. Though he could not excuse the inadequacy of his words by the plea of being unaccustomed to public speaking—for they knew it was oftimes his duty to address them on themes not so pleasant as the present; themes on which it was less agreeable to speak—yet he felt that no terms could sufficiently express the feelings which caused this to be the proudest moment of his life. Though he was conscious he was not worthy to be spoken of in the handsome terms employed by the Chairman, and though he felt he had done little to merit this testimony of their regard, he could say that if he had not done so, he had at least tried. When he first heard of the intention to pay him this compliment, it had set him thinking of what had taken place during the past three years, and he had come to the conclusion of his critic in the *Evening Express*, that he had done very little to merit their approbation. He had connected his name with no striking object. He had been unable to help forward any important public improvement, not that he had not done all that he could do—more especially in public matters because he knew that there was there no clashing with private interests—but in this respect he certainly felt their kindness (of his hosts) was greater than his deserts. He was also conscious that, however much he had tried to conciliate all his countrymen, he had nothing of that natural faculty for acquiring popularity which was a born gift. It was not as though they heard the joyous peal of his worthy colleague Markham resounding through the hall, calling up a brighter look on every one's countenance. But he at least could not accuse himself of having sought, either in the press or out of it, by the arts of those who seek popular favour, as an end in itself, to keep his name constantly before them. He valued their kindness as setting a seal of approbation on his earnest desire to do his duty justly towards all men with whom he came in contact. If he had succeeded in convincing them that this was the object of his desire, he had been successful beyond his hopes. There might be something, too, as the Chairman had remarked, in his name having been now before the public for nearly a quarter of a century. He was pretty well known in China and Japan, if only by those who read the Northern newspapers. When he landed in Hongkong in 1842, he came to meet, as a young man meets, a generation of merchants whose names had passed into household words. There were the Alexander Mathesons, the T. A. Gibbs, the Lancelot Dents, the Angus Fletchers. These had been all gathered to their fathers, or had disappeared from China. They had been succeeded by another generation bearing the same patronymics, and these had been, in turn, succeeded by others of whom the Chairman and others present that evening, were not unworthy types. So he could say he had known three generations, here. It was not every one could boast so long a knowledge. But after their kindness to him, it would ill become him to detain them by an egotistical speech detailing the changes he had seen. He could, he dared say, keep them by the quarter hour, in talking of Hongkong before it became a royal colony; when the only merchant's house on it was a godown occupied by a brother of his friend whom he saw sitting at this end of the table. At Canton, where still stood the hall of that great Company whose legacy to their country had been one of the finest empires in the world. He might tell them of his arrival in Amoy, where he had landed with a box of stationery, to grope his way to what were then ill-understood duties. But these reminiscences, however agreeable to himself, would not be so to those present. He would ask them therefore to let him thank them once more for the honor they had done him, and to assure them that when the last glimpse of China faded from his view, he would not have taken his last leave of his friends there. Wherever he might be, his thoughts would turn to them and their kindness. It was impossible for a man to have received more support than he had done in this community. Never had he suggested a useful object for which he had failed to get assistance. If he spoke therefore with gratitude, he did no more than was due from him. If he were now permitted to retire, he should carry into the seclusion of a Highland cottage, ardent recollections of his friends in China.

The CHAIRMAN then said it was pleasing to turn from the contemplation of ourselves in which we had hitherto been engaged, to that of others. In this Cosmopolitan settlement, we are deeply indebted to the Consular body, without whose cordial co-operation it would be impossible for the Government of the place to be carried on. He begged therefore to propose the health of the Foreign Consuls in Shanghai, coupling it with the name of the Senior Consul, Mr. Geo. F. Seward (cheers.)

Mr. SEWARD felt a not unnatural diffidence in rising to answer to the toast. Others were older in the Consular service, if not on the spot, and he would have preferred to see one of the other Consuls, his colleague for France or Prussia called upon to reply (No! No!) He begged to return the very sincere thanks of the Consular body for the kind manner in which their health had been drunk, which he looked upon, at least in part as a well merited tribute to one of their number, Dr. Winchester. The compliment was no idle ceremony, but was evidence of feelings coming from the deep wells of their hearts. Dr. Winchester had been known intimately to the Consular Body, and there was no member of it who did not appreciate him, and not one who had not the fullest confidence in him. The speaker had himself been connected with him for a space of three years, and had frequently gone, as a younger man to an older, for advice; often also for cheer; and he had never failed to derive benefit from his lengthened experience and clear judgment, (cheers.) He thought he might add that, during this lengthened period there had never come one shadow of doubt over the perfect confidence subsisting between them. Any tribute he could pay to Dr. Winchester was far short of his desire, or what was due. He was just in feeling, and just in perception; and he had been most highly esteemed by the late British Minister in China. When that great man was sent to Washington, the speaker's countrymen, ever generously willing to acknowledge merit, looked upon Sir Frederick Bruce rather as a friendly arbitrator than as a hostile diplomatic Agent. Previous to Sir Frederick's death, it had been Mr. Seward's good fortune to have several interviews with him, and the remembrance of the high and repeated commendation of Mr. Winchester which Sir Frederick made, would long continue green in his (the speaker's) memory. The Chairman had alluded to the fact that there were at times differences between Governors and the governed; and such is perhaps necessarily the case; but on this occasion the Representative of the British Government was receiving warm commendation and honorable mention, although—and here was the point—he had never failed in his loyalty, and when occasion required had stood up against the community. That, notwithstanding this, the community should give him such warm commendations and so hearty a farewell, was proof that often, however great the divergence between governor and governed, when they were brought face to face, the differences vanished into thin air (great cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the "Guests of the Evening," coupling the toast with the name of Vcte. Brenier de Montmorand.

VCTE. BRENIER said he felt it difficult to do justice to the kind words which had been given expression to, in a language which was unfortunately almost an unknown tongue to him; but as the duty of replying had fallen upon him, he was very glad to do his best to perform it; and he did not think he could do better than by affording himself the great pleasure of proposing a toast to the British residents in Shanghai, their hosts of the evening—those energetic and persevering men who never allowed themselves to be discouraged; but pursued steadily their end in coming to China, with such happy results; and never lost sight of the truth that he who dares nothing, wins nothing (cheers.) Englishmen, wherever they went, were found to be loyal subjects, respecting the name of their Queen and proud of their national institutions, and above all reverencing and respecting the Law—a great source of strength in any nation. When a British official did his best to perform his duty conscientiously, he was respected and appreciated by his countrymen; and they were glad to testify their gratitude and esteem, as they this day did to Mr. Consul Winchester.

Dr. COGHILL (who was called upon to reply) said that it was hardly necessary for him to mention that he had come quite unprepared to reply to the toast of the British Residents in Shanghai. He assured the company that the toast was intimately connected with his own interests. During the seven years which he had spent here, there had been many occasions such as the the present, which had come and gone; but never had a warmer farewell greeting been given to anyone than was accorded to Mr. Winchester. He was glad that, on the present occasion, the prospects of the British residents in Shanghai looked brighter; and he trusted that the returns which they would receive for the ventures of the new season, would tend towards their realising those good wishes which had been so kindly expressed by the Consul-General for France.

The CHAIRMAN then asked the company to charge glasses for Mr. Winchester's toast.

Mr. WINCHESTER said it would ill-become him on this occasion to leave without calling upon them to drink a bumper to the toast which had been left to his care. This duty was very agreeable to him from a two-fold aspect. He would ask them first to drink to the prosperity of Shanghai, and the continuance of a sound and prosperous trade. A turn of the wheel seemed to have taken place at last. Who that had seen the twelve months from August 1865 to 1866 could ever forget the disasters and anxieties of those times, or fail to recognise the incalculable value of fair weather to mercantile men? He thought that prosperity was reviving. Might it long flourish, and might the merchants soon return to their respective countries to enjoy the fruits of their undertakings. The second aspect of the toast was, as he had said, also most gratifying to him; because it was permitted him to connect with it the health of the Chairman. It had been his good fortune to be acquainted with him for half the length of his (the speaker's) stay in China, and he could testify that he was as highly esteemed as Frank Johnson of Wardley & Co.'s, as he was now as a partner in the great house to which he belonged. He could not say so much in his presence as he might behind his back, as it might be considered flattery, and that would be unpalatable. He could only conclude by heartily wishing long prosperity and success to Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN said no doubt those present had already heard his voice too often; and he would, therefore, only briefly thank Mr. Winchester in the name of the Company and himself for the kind interest and general good wishes for all, which he had expressed.

NINGPO.

On the evening of the 30th ultimo, a lecture upon the Drama was delivered at the above Institution by C. Gardner, Esq., W. H. Fittock H. B. M. Consul in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN observed that Mr. Gardner was so well known in the community, and his disposition to assist in any public undertaking was so well understood, that any introductory remarks would be useless and unnecessary. He therefore begged to call upon Mr. Gardner to commence the reading of his paper.

The LECTURER, who was received with loud applause, commenced his lecture by an eulogy upon the Secretary, to whom, although a new comer, he asserted the establishment and success of the Reading Room and Lectures, as well as the Theatre and other improvements, were in a great measure due. The post of Secretary, involving arduous duties and heavy responsibilities, was one which the lecturer himself would not undertake, and he took advantage of the opportunity to express thus publicly his sense of the energy, industry and ability with which the onerous duties of the office had been discharged by

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

its present occupant. Without his assistance and that of M. Novion, the lecturer would have found much difficulty, from the absence of books of reference, in compiling his paper; and he wished now to express his thanks.

The Lecturer then sketched the rise of the Drama in Greece, dwelt upon the characteristics of the Greek tragedians, their influence upon succeeding dramatists; their style, character and plots; pointed out how honourable was the position held by dramatists in Greece, where the stage held the same position as the pulpit in modern times, and illustrated the respect shown to dramatists, by the public feeling manifested to Sophocles during the family dissensions which embittered his later years. From the Greek the Lecturer passed on to the Roman Stage, on which Terence and Plautus introduced obscenities and immoralities which the graver and purer genius of the Greeks would never have tolerated. The use which the Church made, of the drama in Mediæval Europe next came in for notice, and amusing instances and illustrations were quoted from the Miracle plays and Moralities which were once so popular. Longfellow's Golden Legend contained a fair specimen of a miracle play, and Spenser's Fairie Queen was throughout a sort of "morality" in which Una, (Virtue,) was defended and protected by the Lion, Honour. It might not be generally known that the popular Punch and Judy was a representation, under another name, of a miracle play entitled Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot. The Marionnettes were not a portion of the original performance, but were introduced, perhaps from China, soon after Marco Polo's return to Europe. The Lecturer then remarked that the Miracle plays or Moralities had their counterpart in China, and instanced a ceremony gone through annually at Peking, when the priests of a certain Temple assemble, and with sticks and stones pursue and exorcise a representative of the Evil Spirit. As the Miracle plays formed a continuation in Punch and Judy etc., so the Moralities were to be distinctly traced in our present Pantomime.

Milton "that grand old plagiarist who made plagiarism respectable" was then mentioned, and the well known passage,

"The mind is its own place and itself can make
A Hell of Heaven, a Heaven of Hell"

was quoted, in order to contrast it with a passage of similar import from Marlowe, whose Faust as being actuated by love of knowledge, the Lecturer considered a higher conception than the Faust of Goethe, who was merely actuated by sensuous passions and love of pleasure. The fables and stories of wizardry, ascribed by tradition and rumour to the veritable Faust himself, the lecturer attributed to the fact of there having been three brothers, each named John Faust and each remarkable in his way. Of these, one is said to have come to China and on his return to have introduced silk spinning into Europe; one discovered printing, but kept the secret to himself and working it to his own advantage cast a halo of wizardry and mystery round him, and the third was the Faust whom every one knew. The lecturer next touched upon Greene who, he said, had written nothing worthy of remembrance, and was principally famous for having represented Shakspeare as a jack-daw in borrowed plumes; or rather, to quote Greene himself, "an upstart crow beautified in our feathers, that with his tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse, as the best of you, being an absolute Johannes Factotum and, in his own conceit, the only Shakescene in a country."

Beaumont and Fletcher, the Literary Siamese twins, were next mentioned; and after them, Heywood the friend of Queen Mary of "odious memory." With reference to Queen Mary, the Lecturer thought it strange that while Nero, Richard the III. and other monarchs equally infamous had found rehabilitators, this Queen alone should have been unable to find an apologist save Lingard. Dwelling as Mary did in troublous times, surrounded by enemies and combination, in an element of warring creeds and faiths, neglected by a husband whom she tenderly loved, afflicted by an incurable disease which soured her spirit and taxed her temper, the lecturer remarked that her more popular sister Elizabeth had shown herself of a far more relentless disposition, and had made more victims in Ireland on account of their religion, and elsewhere, than Mary had ever done.

That Queen Mary should prefer, as a friend and Counsellor, John Heywood to the "temperate and lymphatic (!) Cardinal Pole was not a matter for surprise.

From Heywood, the lecturer passed on to Ben. Jonson, whose cynicism and melancholy, repellent in youth, became more attractive to readers as they advanced in years.

The poets of the Restoration, Wycherley and Congreve and Dryden were then noticed, and their reprehensible pruriency and indecency pointed out. Dryden was incapable, the Lecturer said, of infusing wit into his wickedness; and in order to compete with his rivals and vie with them in popularity, he descended to greater infamy and obscurity than even they had done.

The morality of the stage, the characters of the professional actors of the present day was then touched upon. The objections to the stage were the same now as had been refuted over and over again. First, it was stated that actors as a rule were vicious and ought not therefore to be supported; would they, the lecturer would ask, be reformed or made virtuous by being deprived of their means of livelihood? Other objections against the stage were then stated, and on each in turn the lecturer bestowed a few sentences of denial or refutation; declaring that actors and actresses passed their lives in the broad glare of publicity, which magnified every little failing and exposed it with microscopic power. Were a similarly searching light applied to the lives of those who decried the profession, he did not think that the state revealed would be any better than the bottom of the tub of Diogenes. A brief reference to the Drama of the present day, Tom Taylor's adaptations from the French etc., was followed by Shakspeare's Seven Ages, with the reading of which the lecturer resumed his seat.

The Chairman remarked that although the audience might not feel bound to accept or endorse all the Lecturer's conclusions and opinions, still there could be no doubt that he deserved the thanks of the community, for the research and study he had displayed in the preparation of his paper, which had been of a most interesting and instructive character.

The Lecturer was listened to with great interest and attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. It is next to impossible, in a resumé written from memory, to give any just idea of the extensive reading and knowledge of dramatic Literature which the paper displayed, and it is to be hoped that the lecturer may be induced to submit it to a larger audience than any available at Ningpo, by publishing it in extenso through the medium of the Press.

Law Reports.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, *June 7th*, 1868.

Before G. F. Seward, Esq. U. S. Consul-General.

And Messrs. Stoddart, Hayes, Eastlack and M. L. Smith Associates.

United States *v.* Jenkins.

Mr. Eames prosecuted.

Mr. Hannen and Mr. Harwood defended.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having, together with others not amenable to the jurisdiction of the American Consulate, entered in and upon the steamer *China* on a scandalous and unlawful expedition to Corea, for the purpose of exhuming, for his own profit, the body of a deceased sovereign of Corea, to the evil example of others and against the peace and dignity to the people of the United States. 2° with having entered on the expedition with a view to exhuming, for his own profit, the body of some person there buried, unknown; 3° with intending to exhume the body of a deceased sovereign for the profit of some persons unknown, 4° with intending to exhume the body of some person unknown, for the profit of some persons unknown. 5° and 6° with aiding in fitting out an expedition for one of the above purposes.

Mr. Hannen had some objections to take to the form of the indictment. The gist of the offence lay in the accusation of an attempt to exhume the Body. But he did not think this could be considered an offence in law, unless it were committed within the jurisdiction of the country prosecuting. If a body were exhumed in England or in the United States, it would be a misdemeanour for the reason pointed out in Russell on Crimes V. 1, P. 629, where taking up dead bodies is condemned because common decency required that the practice should be put a stop to. But this did not apply when the body was in a different country. Otherwise, every time people went to Egypt and took away a mummy, they might be accused of that offence. The gist of the fault was that it was against decency; but this could not be so in the case of foreign states. And he would submit, as exhuming the body was not an offence, it was not an offence to enter on the expedition. Therefore there was no offence on the face of the indictment. Again, the wording of the indictment "enter on an expedition" implied something to be done without the jurisdiction of the court. If so, the offence, to be indictable, must be against the law of the country prosecuting Such a case as entering on an expedition to carry out piracy would be indictable, but not so an offence which had nothing to do with the law of the United States. He again submitted that, as the indictment spoke of the offence occurring in Corea, it ought to have said it was against the laws of the Coreans. Because, even if it were against the law of the United States to exhume the body of a sovereign of Corea, it must also be shown to be against the law of Corea. Take the case for example of an American vessel engaged to take the bodies of Cantonese to Canton for re-interment. Unless this were an offence against the laws of China, it was no offence. How do we know it is not a common thing to exhume and carry away bodies in Corea? Therefore, he repeated, it must be shown that the act was illegal not only in respect of the law of the United States, but also of Corea. He might instance another case showing that a man could not be prosecuted for conspiracy unless he acted against the law of the country concerned. Suppose a man entered into an arrangement to make a Turk commit bigamy. It would not be sufficient to charge him with the offence, unless it could be shown to be an offence against the law of Turkey. There might be a conspiracy to do a lawful act in an unlawful manner, but if the means were relied on, they ought to have been stated in the indictment. (Russell and Crimes v. 3. P. 149). On these grounds, he objected to the indictment.

Mr. Eames said this was an argument invariably used in cases of misdemeanour of a new kind. But (citing Russell on Crimes p. 46 and following) the term misdemeanour in law applied to all offences for which the law had not provided a name. And whatever outraged decency or was injurious to the common morals, was a misdemeanour. Mr. Eames went on to show that an indictment lay for a misdemeanour in all cases when there was interest to commit a crime. If he had rightly understood his learned friend—

Mr. Hannen might recapitulate briefly his objections—1°—That there was no offence charged in the indictment—inasmuch as exhuming a body in Corea was not an offence. 2°—That, even if it were an offence against American law, that was insufficient. It must be also shown to to be an offence against Corean law. 3°—That the fact of an expedition being undertaken, implied that the act was to be committed outside of the jurisdiction of the Court; and, therefore, that it must be shown to be an offence against both laws.

Mr. Eames quoted authority in support of his previous remark, that this argument was always used in case of a new misdemeanour, and went on to reply briefly to Mr. Hannen's objections. As to the indictment failing to mention that the offence was against the laws of Corea, the indictment charged that the act was illegally done which, he contended, amounted to the same thing. He was of course not in a position to prove what the laws of Corea were; but the exhumation of a dead body was clearly contrary to every one's idea of right, and it was for the Court to decide whether this constituted a misdemeanour. A misdemeanour was an act committed not against a man but against the public. He might not be able to show that any injurious effect had followed in this instance; but an injurious effect on the public morals was to be inferred. He urged that it was an offence against bonos mores, even if it were not so against the laws of Corea. He would be able to show too that it was done clandestinely in the night. Glancing at Mr. Hannen's suppositious case of a Turk being induced to commit bigamy, Mr. Eames contended that the act must be shown to be illegal; and went on to say that the object of the Court was to avoid technicality so long as no injustice was done to the accused. Of course it must charge the offence. The nature of the expedition in the present instance must be proved. And he contended that the act of aiding to fit it out committed within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, was illegal.

Mr Hannen agreed in Mr. Eames' definition of a misdemeanour; but objected that the offence charged in the present instance was not a misdemeanour. The exhumation of bodies here was frequent. It could not be considered an act against the decency of the United States. It was hardly fair when he (Mr. Hannen) appealed on a point of law, to say that there was an offence against good feeling. The law must be kept to, or the grossest abuses would be liable to creep in if feelings were to be admitted as a guide.

After some further remarks by the Counsel,

The Consul General decided that he would not admit the objections. They might be equally urged in the case of an indictment charging an offence in China, if it omitted to state that it was an offence against the laws of China. So far as the question whether the offence was an offence against the laws of Corea, that was a point to be determined in evidence rather than now. If the defendant could be shown to have gone to Corea in a way in which he knew he would be met hostilely; then he was committing an offence; because he knew he was undertaking an expedition which might result in loss of life. He (the Consul) refused therefore to admit the objections.

Mr. Eames wished to remark, before opening his case, that he appeared in a novel capacity for him, as he had not been regularly appointed Counsel for the United States in this Court. He only appeared by special request on this occasion, to prosecute on behalf of the United States people, and not as a private individual. He was not prosecuting to gratify any personal feeling. His object would simply be to get at the facts as well as possible, in order that, if the accused were guilty, justice might be done. If he proved innocent he (Mr. E.) would be as glad as any one. He contended then that the act charged was a grave offence against good morals, to say nothing of the shock to the feelings implied by the exhumation of a body which was evidently much cherished. He should be able to show that this attempt was made by fitting out an expedition, comprising a large steamer and a smaller one as a tender. A large number of men, Chinese and Manilese, were taken, and stores of arms and ammunition. The party went to Corea, went up country in the small steamer, loaded muskets were put in the hands of the Manilamen, they were marched for eight hours into the interior, and then commenced digging at a grave until they reached stones and, giving up the project in despair, retired to their vessel. There would be some little contradiction in the evidence, as one of the witnesses would say they pretended to fight, another would say they did fight. But this was immaterial, except so far as it went to show that the party had gone on an illegal expedition against the will of the Coreans. Indeed, why should they take so many men and arms otherwise? They started inland in the night, which showed that they knew they were acting in a manner repugnant to the feelings of the Coreans. These were circumstances which he should be able to prove. The question was, how to connect the accused with them. It did not appear that Mr. Jenkins had anything to do with the actual chartering of the vessel; but he (Mr. E.) should be able to prove that he had advanced funds for its objects. There was a difficulty, inasmuch as one witness who was a banker considered himself precluded from disclosing what he knew, because it would be a breach of secresy towards his client. But even if he failed to prove that Mr. Jenkins had advanced funds, he would be able to show that he went and came back with the expedition. In the course of the cruise they had been fired on by the Coreans and one man had been wounded or killed. It was a clear fact that the accused went, and engaged a Chinese writer to accompany him. He must have known the object of the expedition he accompanied. Mr. Eames contended, therefore, that if he proved this, the only question was whether the offence were one against good morals. We were all hoping to open up communication with Corea before long. The Coreans knew nothing of us at present. They called us all red-headed barbarians, and he submitted that the action of the expedition was calculated to strengthen this impression. His learned friend had spoken of exhumations in this country; but the indictment charged that Mr. Jenkins did this illegally, for his profit and advantage; and did it clandestinely. This created a broad distinction between the two cases.

Ernst Oppert.—The steamer *China* was fitted out last spring for an enterprise to Corea, I engaged her. This is her charter party (handed in.) The purpose of that expedition was to conclude treaties with Corea. Mr. Jenkins went with me in the *China*. He had nothing to do with getting up the expedition. He lent me some funds. He knew that my purpose was to conclude treaties, and establish an embassy if possible. I did go into the country. I decline to say what I did. Mr. Jenkins did not know what our purpose was in going up country when we started from Shanghai, nor even when we left Nagasoki. We carried 21 Manilamen, and I think about 110 Chinese. I took them, because I did not wish to go into the country without protection. I anticipated when I left that it would be necessary to land. I failed to

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

make a treaty. We took no arms from here. I bought some muskets from Mr. Jenkins, at Nagasaki. I was to pay him when he returned. I decline to say from what source. I am not afraid of criminating myself. There was no particular specification as to mode of payment. There was no special understanding as to paying out of the profits of the expedition. If we had made a treaty, we should have contracted for goods. There was our prospect of profit. I was not armed with any authority from Government, but I had good reason to believe the Coreans would conclude a treaty. We had no fighting. We thought we should be stopped once and fired into the air. We had some fighting; but on an occasion that has nothing to do with the present charge. I do feel myself bound to pay Mr. Jenkins the Tls. 5,000 which he advanced to me, and the cost of the arms I bought from him. The affair came up accidentally. I said one day to Mr. Jenkins, I would be happy to place any of my charts at his disposal for the use of the *Shenandoah*. A few days afterwards, I told Mr. Jenkins I intended going to the Corea, and asked him to come. He agreed, saying he would like a trip. My object was chiefly to have some one who understood Chinese writing. Mr. Jenkins went merely as a passenger. How could I promise profits, when we did not know there would be any? If we had made contracts, I might have given Mr. Jenkins some small share in the profits. I did not charter the small steamer, I simply engaged her. I may state that Mr. Jenkins knew nothing about the plan of the expedition. The secret was not mine to impart.

To Mr. HANNEN.—There was no special agreement as to how the arms were to be paid for. I never said the expedition was to yield any direct profits. There might be collateral benefits from it. The Tls. 5,000 was a private loan to me. This (produced) is Mr. Jenkins' passage ticket. Mr. Jenkins did not go on shore in Corea,—that is to say, not while I was present. I was absent from the ship 24 hours. he did not accompany me. He did not participate in anything we did at Corea. It was only after we left Nagasaki that I acquainted him with any details.

HENRY MÖLLER, Master of *China*. I signed the charter party produced. We left here on the 30th April. I did not know what was the object of the trip. I think the charter party is in the usual form. I do not think the agreement to pay a certain sum per month, and freight on specie besides, is unusual. There were about eight white men. Mr. Jenkins was with me. We went to Nagasaki, where we took in some cases of muskets, and then went to Corea—to Prince Imperial and Prince Jerome's Gulfs We remained there ten days. I had some trips on shore for an hour or so, I did not go up country. Mr. Oppert and the men he took with him went up country; I think about a hundred. I did not see them take any tools. I saw them carry muskets, nothing else. They left at night in a small steamer we had with us. They left Sunday morning about 2 A.M., and came back on Monday forenoon. I did not accompany the expedition. I did not have conversation with Mr. Jenkins as to the object of the trip. I did not hear any disputes between Mr. Jenkins and the charterer on the way up.

To. Mr. HANNEN.—Mr. Jenkins did not go ashore. I looked on him simply as a passenger. My ship is under the North-German flag.

Mr. HANNEN once more referred to the indictment on to this point. The *China* was a Prussian ship. Whatever was done on board her was therefore done outside of U. S. territory.

Mr. EAMES contended that, even if there was no power to punish Mr. Jenkins for what was done on board the steamer, he could be punished for aiding to fit out the expedition, in port.

Mr. HANNEN said the indictment charged the accused with entering in and upon an offence on the ship *China*. This was clearly not within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Consul. The indictment ought at least to be amended.

Mr. EAMES said an American on board a German ship was not withdrawn from U. S. jurisdiction, because he was under another flag. It was a novel theory that a man could go on board a ship in port and do anything he liked because he was under another flag.

Mr. HANNEN said it would not be the case if this were an American port; but it was a foreign port, and as between foreigners, the place where the misdemeanour was committed must be considered. The jurisdiction of the U. S. Court did not extend to North-German territory, and a ship was part of territory of the state whose flag she bore.

The CONSUL GENERAL said this was not a new question. It was one which often came up. He had referred it to his superior who, without laying down any distinct ruling, had agreed in his (Mr. Seward's) holding that, whether or not an American so offending were amenable to the jurisdiction of the other flag, he was at least amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States. If the North-German authorities had attempted to take up this case against Mr. Jenkins, perhaps they might have had a right to do so; but they having waived that right, he (the U. S. Consul) was legally and certainly morally justified in taking it up.

WILLIAM WINTER—Chief Officer of the *China*, was on board during her late trip. Went to Nagasaki, took coals and ten cases. Dont know what the latter contained. Went thence to Corea. There were about 150 people on board who were not part of ships' crew. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Oppert and a priest were among them. Remained in Corea about ten days. Mr. Oppert and the priest and some Chinamen landed. I went in the small steamer myself.

Mr. HANNEN objected that it was very irregular to take evidence of what occurred during the expedition, without having first laid a foundation to prove in what way Mr. Jenkins was connected with it. It was unfair to take all this evidence and then try back, trying to induce the Court to infer this connexion. Thus far, he contended, there was nothing to connect Mr. Jenkins with the fitting out of the expedition.

Mr. EAMES admitted that the procedure was, perhaps, hardly regular. But his sole object in examining these witnesses first, was that he understood the steamer was going away. If his learned friend persisted however, he would ask them to wait.

Mr. HANNEN pressed his objection, and the last witness, as well as the carpenter were asked to stand aside.

YIH-SU-DONG.—In the spring of this year, I was engaged by Mr. Jenkins to go on board the steamer *China*. I was to do public business, in Vin-tai, Shantung. I went on board the *China*. She stopped at the mouth of the Yang-tze river for one day and then went to Nagasaki and from there to Corea. Mr. Jenkins was in the steamer. I was engaged for a little over two weeks, less than a month. Mr. Jenkins did not tell me what business I was to do. I did no business whatever with the coolies or with any one else. I did not see Mr. Jenkins talk to the coolies on board. I saw arms given to the coolies. I don't know who gave them. I don't know if anyone instructed them how to use them.

To Mr. HARWOOD.—The business I had to do concerned no one but Mr. Jenkins.

ZING-AH-BA.—I was on board the *China* when she left here last spring. Mr. Oppert asked me to go in her and also to get 80 coolies. I did so, and got 84 coolies. Mr. Jenkins was on board the *China*. Mr. Oppert gave me instructions when I was on board the steamer. No one else gave me instructions. Some boxes were opened on board and arms distributed to the coolies.

Mr. HANNEN again objected to the line his learned friend was taking. He had not proved that the defendant was connected with the expedition in any way.

Mr. EAMES said he must first prove the offence, and then defendant's connexion with it.

Mr. HANNEN contended that a conspiracy must be proved.

Mr. EAMES remarked that he brought this evidence merely to show why the defendant went on board the steamer.

THE COURT allowed the evidence to be taken.

Witness continued.—I saw the arms served out by Mr. Oppert. The coolies at first refused to carry them, but were told they were not wanted for fighting. The coolies did not know how to use the guns. No one showed them how to do so. I dont know what place the steamer went to. I did land in a small steamer. A good many people went ashore. Some French and English sailors and some coolies and Mr. Oppert. About 130 or 140 people in all. The sailors were not employed in working the *China*. The *China* anchored and the small steamer went up a river about 40 *le*. We then landed and went on foot about 60 *le*. We arrived about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and waited till night. Each man had a musket, and there were 4 spades. My master directed me to open a grave. I suppose it was a grave, because it looked like one. I don't know positively what it was. Four of the coolies began to dig till they came to a large stone, and could not do any more as they had no instruments. We then returned to the small steamer and thence to the *China*.

To Mr. HANNEN.—I had nothing at all to do with Mr. Jenkins.

SIEN-BO-LING.—I went on board the *China* this spring. I was asked to go by Mr. Oppert as a shroff or writer. Mr. Jenkins and a French priest were also on board the *China*. The steamer went to Corea and we went ashore. The coolies on board objected to go ashore at first. Mr. Oppert told us there was no danger and we went. He was the only man who spoke to us about this.

To COURT.—The boxes came on board at Nagasaki, but I did not know what they contained till they were opened, except by rumour. When we came back from the Corea, Mr. Oppert went away to Ningpo and there was a difficulty about paying the coolies and I went to Mr. Jenkins, to ask him about it. He said Mr. Oppert would pay when he came back. Mr. Jenkins had nothing to do with paying me any wages.

SING-SUNG-HIE.—I went in the steamer *China* last spring, I went with Mr. Oppert. He told me we were going on a business expedition. Mr. Jenkins was on board. We went to Nagasaki and while there took some cases on board. I don't know how many. I did not know there, what was in the cases, but found out when they were opened. The contents (muskets) were distributed. I did not see them distributed. I did not see how the boxes were marked. I did not see any powder or shot. When we got to Corea, a great many coolies and foreigners went on shore. I went with them. At first all the coolies objected to go on shore, but Mr. Oppert told them it was all right. We went up the river a long way. When we landed we went some way and saw some natives and fired one or two shots. We came in the evening to a mound of earth, which looked like a grave, and the coolies were ordered to begin digging. They dug down till they came to a stone which was so large that they could make no impression on it, and left off digging. Mr. Jenkins was on board the large steamer when we left. He did not advise any of us not to go on shore. He did not say anything to me at all.

To Mr. HANNEN.—The coolies were unwilling to leave the large steamer, and told Mr. Oppert so. I saw Mr. Jenkins when we left the steamer. I had no conversation with him.

H. MÖLLER (recalled).—The arms we took on board at Nagasaki were distributed. I dont know who distributed them. I dont know who were on deck at the time. The small steamer was manned from my crew. I had no idea what they were going for. I did not hear anyone say what they going for. I did not go with this expedition. Mr. Jenkins did not advise me not to go on this expedition. He only advised me not to go ashore.

To Mr. HANNEN.—The small steamer was taken on board at Shanghai, not at the mouth of the river.

To Mr. EAMES.—I dont know if the Charter money has been paid. I think there is still something owing.

To COURT.—We arrived at the Corea about 10 P.M. The expedition started about 28 or 30 hours after that. We moved nearer in, the morning after we arrived. No one left the steamer till the expedition left. On the night after we arrived, we got two sampans from the shore. This was about dusk. I don't know whether the sampans were taken against the will of the Coreans. There was no other communication with the shore before the expedition started.

R. HEINSEN.—The charter party is made out in Mr. Oppert's name. Mr. Oppert has not any money as far as I know. I gave the Captain instructions to receive the balance of the charter money on board. I did not know Mr. Jenkins in the matter. I should have relied on Mr. Oppert alone. I had no other agreement but the charter party, either with Mr. Oppert or any one else. There is still something due—about $3,500. I thought Mr. Oppert was chartering the *China* for the French missionaries. The extra payment in case of bringing treasure, was put in because I thought she was going to some new port, and if Mr. Oppert was going to make money, I wanted to make some too. I understood the steamer was going to the Corea for the purpose of getting compensation for the murder of some French missionaries. I did not arrange anything with Mr. Jenkins.

To COURT.—The cheque I received was for Tls. 5,000. I should have received $4,000. I paid back $900 to Mr. Oppert and also a small amount to the Captain.

W. WINTER (recalled).—When the small steamer left the ship, she went up the river about 20 miles. I did not leave the steamer. I left the *China* at Mr. Oppert's request. We left her about 2 o'clock A.M. Mr. Oppert superintended the preparations. Mr. Jenkins was on board. We got 2 shore boats before dark. I don't know where Mr. Jenkins was when the small steamer left. The arms were served out to the crew the same night we arrived. I did not hear Mr. Jenkins say anything about the arms. I was on deck when the arms were being served out. We were up country about 58 hours. I did not hear any disputes between the foreign gentlemen on board.

To Mr. HARWOOD.—Mr. Jenkins did not serve out any arms. His being on deck at the time was accidental, I should say.

Mr. EAMES said he was loth to go on with the case without the evidence of Chowming-puen who was an important witness.

It appeared however that this witness had left Shanghai and it would be several days before he could be got; so the Court decided to go on without him, as it would cause so much delay.

Mr. EAMES then briefly summed up his case. He contended that he had proved that a gross outrage on public morals and on the feelings of the Coreans had been perpetrated, and the only question therefore was, what connection Mr. Jenkins had with the expedition. It was clear that he did go and it was not disputed that he advanced money towards the expedition; and he (Mr. E.) would remind the Court here, that, although the first witness was called by him, he ought to have been the Defendant's witness, as he merely said enough to screen Mr. Jenkins and then absolutely refused to give any further particulars. Again, Mr. Heinsen stated that the Defendant was repeatedly in his office with Oppert, and is not sure that he did not pay the money advanced on account of the expedition. With reference to Mr. Jenkins not knowing anything about the nature of the expedition, he (Mr. E.) thought it most improbable that the defendant did not know where the steamer was going, and what he was going for as his presence on board went far to show that he was aiding and abetting. The learned Counsel then went on to remark on the nature of the charter party, the terms of which showed there was something extraordinary about the expedition, and also the fact of Mr. Heinsen chartering the steamer to Oppert, although he know he was a "man of straw" which shewed conclusively that he (Mr. H.) knew there was some one in the background. He would also notice the curious conduct of the defendant while on board the steamer. He was well known to be a sharp man, but in this instance he had rather overdone it. He had been too adroit. He did not even remonstrate when the arms were given out, which would have been a natural thing to do. His taking a passage ticket, after having been urged by the charterer to accompany him, seemed remarkable. It was impossible, he contended, that Mr. Jenkins knew nothing of what was going on. But, in any case, it was not intended to punish him for what was done up country, but for fitting out an unlawful expedition in Shanghai. If the court thought that the Defendant had been gulled and had loaned his money and sold his muskets to Oppert, a man without money, without security and without any knowledge of or interest in the expedition, and had sold his muskets to Oppert expecting to be paid, the case of course fell through. But if they believed that he left Shanghai well knowing where and for what purpose the ship was going, he was guilty of the charge. The learned counsel then concluded, remarking that he had been disappointed in his witnesses, who had stated a totally different case at their preliminary examination. He thought however the evidence was conclusive that a very gross outrage had been committed, and that the accused was a participator in it.

Mr. HANNEN commenced by saying that if he had been in his friend's place, and the evidence had been as weak as it had turned out to be, he should have felt inclined to abandon his case; for it had he (Mr. H.) contended, entirely broken down. Mr. Eames, in the exercise of his judgment, had thought fit to call Mr. Oppert to prove his case, who had come into Court and given evidence entirely contrary to the theory of the prosecution. And now Mr. Eames asked the Court to discredit this witness' statements. Why should they? Certainly not because he did not happen to prove what Mr. Eames wanted. He had given his evidence in a straightforward manner, had stated he had nothing to fear, and his evidence completely disproved the indictment. Again, there was no direct evidence of complicity between the defendant and Mr. Oppert; but there was direct evidence to the contrary. His learned friend had remarked that the defendant was a shrewd man. Was it likely then that he would have fitted out an expedition to dig up a huge stone sarcophagus with such miserable instruments as four spades? This showed there could not have been much premeditation anywhere and *none* on the part of so practical a man as Mr. Jenkins was known to be. Great stress had been laid by the prosecution upon the fact that they went for the purpose of digging up a body. But there was no evidence whatever of this. The evidence merely showed there was a large stone. The whole of the evidence was circumstantial, and some of it of the slenderest description, he would therefore beg the Court to

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

notice that a chain of circumstantial evidence is of the same strength as its weakest link. Mr. Hannen then commented on what had been said by his learned friend, about the defendant not interfering when he found arms were being served out. He (Mr. H.) contended this was nothing to do with Defendant, who would have been powerless to prevent it. His learned friend had said that Mr. Heinsen stated he saw Mr. Jenkins with Mr. Oppert several times in his office. This was an error.—Mr. Heinsen said he did not know if Jenkins was with Oppert or not. He (Mr. Eames) had also asked why did Mr. Heinsen charter the steamer to Oppert, knowing him to have no money? The answer to this would be found in Mr. Heinsen's evidence, who had stated that he thought the French Missionaries were backing Oppert up. With regard to digging up bodies being an outrage against good feeling, he (Mr. H.) would beg the Court to note that a Catholic Priest was with the expedition, which showed that he thought some good was to come of it. Mr. Hannen reiterated his former argument that it was extremely improbable that the Defendant would have taken such miserable instruments with him if he had intended to dig up the sarcophagus, and concluded by commenting upon Mr. Eames's appeal to the feelings of the Court and begging them not to take their feelings into consideration when deciding the case, for it did not matter what our feelings were with regard to certain acts, unless it could be proved that the said acts were illegal.

After some deliberation, the Court acquitted the accused.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

July 8th.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

A. Silverthorne *v.* F. D. Barnes.

Claim of Tls. 275 for work done.

In this case the plaintiff and another man were engaged to go down to the wreck of the *Benares* as divers, which they did. But the Defendant alleged that the plaintiff failed to do his work properly.

A. Silverthorne.—I am a publican. This is the agreement I made with Defendant, (agreement not disputed). I claim for 3 days work, and 5 non-working days. I went down to the wreck of the *Benares*, and was 8 days before I came back to Shanghai. I came back in the *Formosa* free of expense. When we got down there, the other man (Schretter) began diving. He used a proper diving dress and I attended upon him. The third day, he was to fasten chains on to the ship's bottom. When he came up, I saw Mr. Muirhead who said he had engaged another diver, as we were such a long time about our work. After that, another diver was set to work. On the fourth day, I was told to go on board the *Maggie Lauder* and proceed to Shanghai. Nothing was said to us about the diving. I went on board the *Maggie Lauder*, but the Captain told me I must get an order from Captain Murray. I went to see the Captain and he told me he would send an order. I did no more work after that, and came back to Shanghai by the *Formosa*.

To Defendant,—I did not go to Captain Murray or anyone and express my regret that the other man could not do his work.

G. Schretter.—I am a Diver. I have been one three years. I went down to the wreck of the *Benares*, I had Mr. Muirhead's apparatus. It was the usual diving dress. When I got to the wreck, I went down to see what damage was done, etc., and the third day I went down to pass chains under her. I could not see under her bottom as it was dark. No one said anything to me about the diving.

To Defendant. — There was a chain passed before I went down. I did not pass a chain under her at all.

(This was plaintiff's case.)

D. Muirhead.—I was present at the wreck of the *Benares*. The diver worked two days. On the third day I wanted two chains passed under the wreck, and he could not do it. I spoke to Mr. Silverthorne about it and he said he was sorry the man could not do his work. I then asked the other diver (Robertson) to pass the chains. He passed the first in five minutes and the three in less than two hours. The other two men then went back.

To Plaintiff.—You said you were very sorry you came down at all.

J. Murray, Captain of the *Ellora*. Mr. Muirhead came down to the wreck with this diver, and Silverthorne on the 2nd June. They worked two days and it was proposed to pass the chains. He (Schretter) failed to pass the chain and we were obliged to employ the other divers, who passed the chains. Silverthorne came to me and said "I hope you don't blame me in this matter. I thought he was a good diver"—I then sent them back to Shanghai.

To Plaintiff.—The bottom was rough. I don't think it is hard thing to pass a chain there as the water is quite clear.

The Assistant Judge said he thought the plaintiffs had acted up to their contract. The agreement said they were to have Tls. 50 per diem for working days and Tls. 25 for non-working days. It was quite clear the diver (Schretter) had done all that was required on two days. It was not till the third that he failed, and he was then sent away. The verdict would therefore be for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and costs.

NAVAL COURT.

Before R. J. Forrest, Esq., *H. B. M. Vice Consul*,

Lieuts. Farquharson and Tregidgo, R.N. and J. Smith, M.M.

The following decision has been arrived at by a Naval Court held to enquire into the loss of the P. & O. S. *Benares*.

The Court having carefully weighed and considered the whole of the evidence are of opinion:—

1st.—That although all due precautions were taken by the master to steer the *Benares* in the usual track of steamers; we consider that the influence of the tide took her somewhat out of her course at a place where it is not possible to ascertain with any accuracy either the set or velocity of the tide. Looking at the distance of the spot on which the ship struck from the usual track (only about 2½ miles) and bearing in mind that at least ten minutes elapsed, during which the vessel went at least a mile through the negligence of the officers on the look-out and not of the master, Mr. W. McCulloch, and seeing that the master was during that time looking at his chart, the Court is of opinion that no blame attaches to Mr. McCulloch, master of the ship *Benares*.

2nd.— Considering that Mr. Richard Cumberland, junior officer of the watch did not use the ordinary and obvious precaution after seeing the land ahead, of hailing to have the ship stopped, or the helm shifted, but left the forecastle to communicate personally with the officer of the watch, whereby time was lost; and considering that Mr. Henry Hudgell, officer of the watch who had been left in charge of the vessel, after the supposed land had been pointed out to him, did not at once either stop the vessel, or shift her helm as was his undoubted duty, but went leisurely down the ladder to look for the master, thereby losing time enough to have reversed, and in all probability have saved the ship, the Court is of opinion that the *Benares* was lost by the negligence of Mr. Richard Cumberland, junior officer of the watch, and Mr. Hudgell, officer of the watch.

The Court doth therefore suspend the certificates of the said Mr. Cumberland, and Mr. Henry Hudgell, for a period of six months.

And the said Mr. Richard Cumberland and Mr. Henry Hudgell's certificates are hereby suspended for six months, and the said Mr. Wm. McCulloch, master, and the other officers of the ship, are hereby acquitted of all blame accordingly.

Correspondence.

FENG-SHUEY.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—The writer of a leading article in your issue of the 18th inst. has somewhat misinterpreted the meaning of my letter about the Chaitang coal mines, and made it the text for an attack upon the action taken by H. M. Minister in the matter, which the history of the letter itself will, I hope, cause him to regret.

Its history is simply this—Sir Rutherford Alcock instructed me to communicate to Mr. Henderson, and any others within my jurisdiction who were interested in the coal question, in order that they might not be misled by false hopes, the purport of his despatch to my address, which gave cover to a copy of the Report of the officers deputed by the Tsung-li Yamên, to examine into the practicability of constructing a good cart-road to the Chaitang mines.

The purport of this despatch—as stated in the first two paragraphs of my letter to Mr. Henderson—was, that the report of the officers was decidedly unfavourable, and that H. B. M. Minister saw no immediate prospect of any progress in the matter being attainable by diplomatic action.

The remainder of the letter, however, was not written under Sir Rutherford's instructions, as the writer of the article too hastily concludes that the whole was, but is merely a condensed statement of the objections set forth in the Chinese Report, coupled with the expression of my own opinion that it would be of little avail to prove the hollowness of the first two, when the *Fêng-shui* argument had afterwards to be met. To as little purpose indeed might a General waste force in capturing two small outworks, if he knew all the time that, behind these, there was an impregnable fortress to which the enemy could retreat at any moment.

This argument is unanswerable, not because it carries any conviction to *our* minds, but because you cannot argue down a deep-seated popular superstition, and because nonsense is invulnerable to reason's weapons. What course is open then, when such an argument is seriously propounded by high officials, who professedly at least believe in it, against railways, telegraphs and roads! Moral pressure, I feel sure, has been tried and tried in vain, and, at present, when that fails, we must only acquiesce in a state of things which cannot just now be helped.

It is greatly to be deplored, I grant, that the disturbance of the *Feng-shui* should be so often used as a conclusive reason against nearly every effort that is made to develop the resources of this country, by means of foreign skill and capital, and by the introduction of foreign improvements, but nevertheless it is a fact, and as far as China's future welfare is concerned, it is, I fear, a very melancholy and portentous fact.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Mongan.

Tientsin, 27th June, 1868.

THE BUND EXTENSION.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the medium of your paper, to make a few observations on the proposed Bund extension.

I have read the details of Mr. Clark's scheme contained in your issue of yesterday, and as Mr. Oliver shows that by making a slight modification it can be carried into execution at a comparatively small cost, I trust it will be adopted by the community.

As regards the nature of the work proposed, Mr. Winchester's plan is almost identical with Mr. Clark's—the only difference I perceive being that the latter gentleman would have the new Bund 100 feet wide, and the former only 60. I think 100 feet is the least that should be allowed.

The novelty of Mr. Winchester's plan consists in his method of determining the amounts to be contributed to the reclaiming fund by the various holders of Bund property, and it is on this point particularly that I wish to speak; for, as I understand his proposal, it would operate most unfairly. In clause 4 he says:—

"The whole area of the land between the present boundary walls and the inner edge of the proposed trottoir of the new Quay shall be accurately measured and determined, and a fixed value placed upon it. It shall be calculated how much of the additional area is due to each longitudinal foot of frontage, each such foot being entitled to an equal amount by way of addition. If the situation of the land is such that the proprietor will receive a greater addition than the space due to his longitudinal frontage, he will have to pay to the reclaiming fund, at the fixed value, the price of such extra ground. If the line of the Quay, on the other hand, is such as to give the proprietor less addition than that due to his frontage, he will be entitled to receive from the reclaiming fund the difference in value between the land which he has actually and what he would have received if the addition due to the construction of the new Quay had been equal throughout its whole length."

By this means the Land renters at the South end of the Bund, where very little land is reclaimed, would have to receive more from the fund than they would have to pay to it; in other words, after sustaining their full share of the expense of the undertaking calculated on the extent of their frontage as provided by Clause 5, they would actually be money in pocket.

Taking the length of the new Bund at 2,600 feet, which is as near as I can measure it from the small plan in my possession, and the quantity of land added to the various compounds at 168,000 square feet, as given by Mr. Oliver, we find that the average quantity of land for every foot of frontage is a little more than 64 square feet; say 64 feet. Accepting also Mr. Oliver's estimate of 75,000 taels we find that the cost per foot of frontage will be nearly 29 taels; say 29 taels.

The greatest quantity of reclaimed land would be at the North end of the Bund, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. acquiring a depth of no less than 125 feet. The smallest quantity would be reclaimed at the South end, Messrs. Adamson and Co. acquiring none at all.

Now let us see how these two firms would contribute to the reclaiming fund. Assume a frontage of 100 feet in both cases. To begin with they would both pay Tls. 1,450, being half the actual cost per foot of frontage. The average quantity of land for 100 feet frontage would be 6,400 feet and as none would be added to Messrs. Adamson and Co.'s compound, they would be entitled to receive on this quantity according to the fixed value, whereas Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. who would acquire 12,500 feet, would have to pay on 6,100. Therefore, taking 5,000 as the value per mow of Bund land, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. would have to pay about 2,300 taels whilst Messrs. Adamson and Co. would have to receive on account of land 2,424 taels and would be 974 taels in pocket after paying their contribution according to frontage.

I have taken the two extreme cases, but of course the principle will apply to all, viz.: that those who acquire over the average quantity of land are at a disadvantage compared to those who acquire under the average quantity.

I consider that, as regards the owners of Bund property, the two great advantages derivable from the proposed course are the acquirement of additional land and the improvement of the river frontage, and that these are as nearly as possible equal. Whatever proportion, therefore, of the entire cost is to be borne by the holders of Bund lots, I would make half their aggregate quota chargeable on the frontage and the other half on the land added to the compounds.

Yours truly,

Vigilans.

Miscellaneous.

FUNG-SHUEY.

(Daily Press.)

Mr. Mongan, the Consul for Tientsin, has apparently, by reason perhaps of his close proximity to Pekin, become inspired with some of the thoughts to which his great and august principal, the British Minister, occasionally gives utterance. In reference to the road which certain persons were apparently desirous of making to the Chaitang Coal mines, he says, in announcing that the Chinese Government refuses its sanction to the project, precisely what Sir Rutherford said a year and a half ago about railways generally,—"Give it up!" "It is better," he writes to Mr. Henderson, "that you and any others who may be interested in the northern coal question should . . . give up all present hope," &c. He reminds one of the way in which young Barnacle, the sprightly young Barnacle, of the Circumlocution-office, gives similar advice. He has an enormous advantage, however, over his prototype, because he can appeal to the Fung-shuey. Really the Fung-shuey would be such an invaluable auxiliary in some official departments at home, that it ought be imported from China by the British Government at any cost. The Fung-shuey is always ready to come forward and oppose any project which the Chinese Government views with disapprobation, and the British representatives are always prepared to lay down their diplomatic arms when this super-natural antagonist enters the field against them. Sir Rutherford wrote to the China Railways Company that the Fung-shuey was against them, and they had better give up, and now Mr. Mongan writes the same thing to the projectors of the road to the Chaitang Coal mines, and with grave and fatherly earnestness advises them also to give up, before the "unanswerable argument" that their scheme is disapproved of by the Fung-shuey. An unanswerable argument! That is the way in which the chiefs in the army of civilisation do their duty, and assail the strong positions of ignorance and barbarism! In the present year of grace, European diplomatists fold their hands and meekly bow down before a childish superstition, declare it invincible, and believe no doubt that that they are doing their duty to their government and their countrymen by such miserable timidity.

If it were not for the un-English habits of thought which consuls and ministers in this country seem so prone to acquire, anyone would see that a diplomatist surrendering a project at the sight of a contemptible obstacle, like this Fung-shuey nonsense, is guilty of precisely the same act. *mutatis mutandis*, as sailors who basely give up their ship to pirates, whom they ought to beat "into a cocked-hat." Of course, when Sir Rutherford or one of his consuls lowers his flag to the Fung-shuey, or any other equally preposterous scarecrow set up by the Chinese, they do immeasurably more mischief to the *prestige* of European nations than any crew of sailors could inflict by the worst behaviour possible. It is humiliating to see the dignity of western powers compromised in such a way, to say nothing of the positive loss involved in having to abandon every scheme which promised to open up any resources of this empire previously unexplored. If we were weak and powerless, or even if England and France had never made any sacrifices to prove to the Chinese that what they will, they can, then there would be some reason in saying this or

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

that superstition is so firmly implanted in the Chinese mind that it is no use fighting against it. If, to take another hypothesis, any project which irresponsible foreigners here sought to promote, involved any sort of injustice to the Chinese, the consul, though representing the strength of a European Government, would be right in saying, the Chinese authorities have convinced me that this scheme of yours would press upon them unfairly, and you must give it up. But when the position is reversed, when a scheme against which no rational objection can be urged, is promoted by the subjects of a government which has proved itself capable of enforcing its will in this country, whatever that may be, it is disgusting indeed to see the official representatives of that government cringing submissively to a nonsenical objection, which an intelligent Mandarin even, would despise.

OVERLAND ROUTE FROM YUNAN TO BURMAH.

(Indian Daily News.)

Twelve Mahomedan Chinese came a few weeks ago, overland, from Yunan to Burmah on their way to Mecca; and from Rangoon came up to Calcutta. They were questioned as to the routes, etc. No Chinaman in Calcutta understood their dialect: but a few of the number could *write* Arabic, though their pronunciation of it was intelligible to no Mahomedan. By a slow process of written questions and replies the following information was elicited:—There are two routes from Yunan to Burmah.

1. What is called the old road. It was for a long time much frequented, but has been now for some time deserted, owing to the tribes of plunderers by which it was infested. It quits the province of Talee (western portion of Yunnan) at the city of Yong-Chang (west of the Mekong river.) Some six days to the west of this is a place called Teeneea (evidently Tengyachow.) And twenty days journey from Yong-Chang, travellers come upon a place known as the new bazaar, a mart in a large village within Burmese territory. The country through which this route passes is throughout peopled by tribes who are described as "infidels, worshipping cows, idols and trees." Two rivers are passed on this route; the Lookiang (upper Salween) and the Young Chang Kiang, (upper Cambodia.) This latter must be the Mekong, flowing near Young Chang Foo. From the fact that this route is said to be north-east of the other, it is presumed that this must be the Bamo route; though these travellers have never heard of Bamo, nor had they met or heard of Captain Sladen's party.

2. The other route they know as the new one' called also the Mowun, and also the Tensen Hya route. This was the one they adopted themselves. It passes over lofty ranges of mountains, to reach the top of each of which it takes at least a day, and sometimes two. These mountains and the whole country are covered with so dense a jungle that travellers can rarely see the sky above them. The jungles are infested with elephants and leopards, and the country also is not free from predatory tribes, though they are less numerous than on the old route. Travellers seldom go in bands of less than a thousand. Those who came to Calcutta formed part of such a band, and took a month and 27 days in reaching Mandalay from the date of their quitting Koon Loon, the last town in Talee. This place it is difficult to identify, as are also the names of the two great rivers which they say are met on this route and need to be crossed in boats, the Koon Koon and the Seebah. Perhaps the Seebah is the river on which the Theebo (marked in Yule's map) is situated, or the two may be only higher reaches of the Salween and Irrawaddy. Of the two towns mentioned above, Mowun is marked on that map. A Burmese official, they say, resides there. Tensen Hya is not readily identified. The route touches the Irrawaddy at Mandalay itself.

From Yunan merchants take felt, grass caps, brass pots and pans, dried fruits and walnuts to Burmah, and bring back in return cotton piece goods and broad cloth. Few merchants adopt the overland route. The bulk of the wants of Yunan is supplied by merchants who adopt the route of Quantoon (Canton) and Singapore, which name they have heard and know well. This sea route too is the one most commonly adopted by pilgrims to Mecca. Hardly any hadjees adopt the route which they have taken.

The province of Yunan, with its capital Yunanee, is distinct from the province of Talee with its capital Fycha—(? Talee-efoo of our maps.) The two are inhabited by Mahomedans in large, but not in overwhelming numbers, and between them and the idolatrous Chinese there has always been dissension. About twelve years ago the Mahomedans began, in spite of long standing prohibition, to build handsome mosques. The Chinese carried their remonstrances before the imperial officers who authorised them to destroy the mosques. The Mahomedans resisted, but were put down by violence and much bloodshed. They complained to the Emperor at Pekin, who directed their oppressors to be punished. But the officer who was sent for this purpose sided with their enemies, and a time of severe persecution commenced. At last the Mahomedans in despair took up arms, and after a severe struggle got the upper hand. They then (according to the information of these travellers) spared neither imperial officers nor people of the country. There are now two seats of Mahomedan power in Western China—Yunanee ruled by one Mawon-foon, and Fycha, ruled by Suleyman. The two are independent of each other; but rule their respective districts in perfect amity. They pay no tribute to Pekin. The idolatrous Chinese in these provinces have a separate ruler of their own. (A curious fact, if true). The travellers knew the Panjthys, but only as Chinese officials. They were asked twice who these Panjthays were, and they said on both occasions "Chinese officers." Of the name "Panthay" they had never heard.

Though this information is undoubtedly meagre, yet, such as it is, it is interesting and was not obtained without a good deal of patient labour and intelligent application to correct and arrange it.

CENTRAL ASIA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Russia has justified the expectation that during the present season she would resume the prosecution of her ambitious schemes of conquest in Central Asia. From a special telegram we have received, it will be seen that she has won what is described as a "great battle," in which she overcame an army of Bokharians, killing the Shah and occupying the capital. The Shah, Mozuffer Khan by name, had been a thorn in the side of the Russians for a considerable time, though by no means a powerful enemy to cope with. The Shah appears from all accounts to have been exceedingly unpopular, and by his bad qualities to have forfeited the good-will of his citizens and the attachment of the powerful chiefs to whom he might have looked for aid in a time of difficulty. And the policy of the Russians was to please those Chiefs, and to place considerable judicial and administrative power in their hands, gaining their friendship and support in this manner, but retaining at the same time an actual supremacy. Even the Khan of Khokan is represented as being a "devoted friend" to the Russians. Having obtained a pretty firm footing in parts of Bokhara, the Russian General about the close of last season called upon the Shah to consider on what terms he would be prepared to treat, and gave him six months to think over the matter. The six months passed away, the Shah gave no sign of a willingness to come to terms, but, if accounts be true, had been busy meanwhile in stirring up various tribes to make inroads into the territory occupied by the Russians, finding a sympathiser, and apparently a more open co-operator in this work, in the Khan of Khiva, who may count upon receiving few civilities from the conquerors when his turn comes. The head-quarters of the Russians for a considerable time have been at Tashkend, but they have also had a large force in their new cantonment at Samacand, and their chief wish has been to establish another cantonment at Chorjui, on the south bank of the Oxus, and a considerable way nearer the confines of Afghanistan than the city of Bokhara. The Shah in no way relished this prospect, and appears to have put whatever obstacles he would in the way of its realization; but the Russians were determined, and according to the last accounts had despatched a considerable force in the direction of Chorjui. It was no doubt thus that the collison with the Shah came about, and we daresay, considering the general disaffection of the people towards the Shah, and the fact that he does not seem to have been busying himself much, if at all, in the way of raising a regular army to meet the enemy—contenting himself with merely "instigating" others,—the Russians must have had no great difficulty in winning the day. There is no doubt that they are now the masters to the north of the Oxus.

HOLLOWAY'S
Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc. etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.
LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co.,
68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge.
Manufactured by
ELEY BROS.,
LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M. and 7 M. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

S. MAW & SON,

MANUFACTURES OF

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

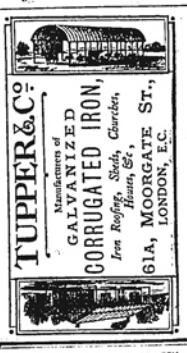
AND

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

o-a-f 12ju 2869 June 13th, 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c
MANCHESTER.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 1, yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			50,905.02	..	..	50,905.02	1,151.46	..	3,959.97	192.57	219.99	1,859.81	4,870.19	12,259.00
Lennox Castle	July 2	London	6,913.03	..	..	6,913.03	156.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	156.81
Cathaya	" 4	Do.	7,643.35	..	..	7,643.35	..	..	197.59	..	..	9.72	273.18	480.49
Burdwan	" 4	Do.	7,624.03	..	..	7,624.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coral Nymph	" 6	Do.	7,054.10	..	..	7,054.10	..	..	220.44	..	..	62.10	223.16	505.70
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	89,139.53	..	..	89,139.53	2,308.27	..	4,378.00	192.57	219.99	1,931.63	5,366.53	13,402.00

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	3149	1062	29	105	4345	919	5254
	2657	828	..	15	3500	148	3648
Total	5806	1890	29	120	7845	1067	8902

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	1,672.70	..	..	..	..	..	1,672.70
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	1,672.70	..	..	..	..	..	1,672.70

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	97	97.00	250	300.00	25	30.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	14	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	111	111.00	250	300.00	25	30.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	33	33.00	84	100.80	34	40.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Haukow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Kee-lung.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	29	29.00	12	12.00	102	102.00	84	84.00	154	154.00	..	..	82	82.00	..	..	463	463.00
Patna	4	4.80	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	15	18.00	..	..	9	10.80	..	..	29	34.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	10	12.00	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	13	15.60
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	33	33.80	12	12.00	104	104.40	84	84.00	179	184.00	..	..	93	95.20	..	..	505	513.40

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI, JULY 11, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE English Mail of the 22nd May reached here per *Ellora* on the 4th or two days before list time. The *Costa Rica* arrived early on the morning of the 7th.

The arrivals have consisted of the *D. H. Nutjen* from Cardiff, *Douglas Castle* from London, *Crawshay Bailey* and *Hindoo* from Sydney on the 7th, *Joseph Sprott* from Liverpool, *Hannah Nicholson* from Freemantle and *Westward Ho* from Singapore on the 8th.

The weather has been wet and generally things have been quiet. In Silk, prices are firmly maintained and Teas have been going forward freely.

As will be seen below 8 lb. 4 Greys rule at 2.25 *a* 2.30 per piece; at the same period last year, they marked Tls. 2.73 *a* 2.83.

SOFT GOODS.—For this intermediate mail issue it is only necessary to say that since the departure of last steamer an active enquiry has existed for all kinds of Grey Goods, and that prices are now slightly higher than those formerly quoted.

About 90,000 *a* 95,000 pieces of Grey Shirtings are reported as sold from first hands.

T.-CLOTHS.—Have been taken freely at better prices.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Sales have been effected at low rates. In other goods there is little fresh to report.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The market remains without change.

SUGAR.—A better enquiry and buyers evince a disposition to increase their rates.

METALS.—Arrivals of Nail Rod Iron have been somewhat heavy. and sales of good assortment, viz: those containing a half proportion of large sized Rods, have been easily effected, whilst small Rods are more difficult than ever to dispose of. The stock of these latter is now very heavy and even at a further reduction buyers cannot be found.

LEAD.—Some 3,000 pigs per *Costa Rica* and 191 tons per *Douglas Castle* having arrived since last report, the market has declined some 5 to 6 mace per picul.

SHARES.—Some transactions in S. S. N. Co.'s at Tls. 90 are reported.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 74.6.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.8.9	to	1.9.7
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	"	2.2.5	"	2.3.0
9 to 9.12 lbs.	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.2
WHITE SHIRTINGS	"	.....	"	.....
56 Reed	"	1.9.5	"	2.0.0
60 "	"	2.1.0	"	.....
64 "	"	2.2.0	"	.....
66 "	"	2.2.5	"	2.3.5
72 "	"	2.6.0	"	.....
80 *a* 84 Reed	"	3.0.0	"	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	"	1.4.5	"	1.8.5
7 lbs.	"	1.7.0	"	2.1.3
8 to 8 4 lbs.	"	2.3.0	"	2.7.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.1.0	"	4.3.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	3.4.5	"	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	"	4.1.0	"	4.2.4
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	3.9.0	"	4.2.5
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	"	3.7.0	"	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.0	"	0.5.5
Brown	"	0.5.5	"	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.1.0	"	2.2.0
Dyed,	"	2.2.0		nom.
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.2.0	"	2.2.5
Dyed,	"	2.6.5	"	2.8.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	"	4.5.0	"	5.0.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	2.7.0	"	2.8.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	"	1.3.5	"	1.8.5
Blue	"	1.4.0	"	1.5.0
Brown	"	2.0.0	"	2.2.0
Scarlet	"		"	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.1.0	"	2.3.5
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0	"	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.0	"	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.6	"	0.1.6½
26 in.	"	0.2.6	"	0.2.6½
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.9.0	"	2.0.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	"	0.8.0	"	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0	"	13.5.0
S S	"	12.2.5	"	13.2.5
S S S	"	9.0.0	"	10.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.5.5	"	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	"	0.8.0	"	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.9.0	"	.....
" C P H	"	6.8.5	"	.....
Assorted, H H	"	6.9.0	"	6.9.5
" C P H	"	6.7.0	"	6.8.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	11.5.0	"	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	8.0.0	"	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.5.0	"	4.7.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0	"	3.7.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.3.0	"	3.5.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.1.0	"	2.3.0
Fair to good assorted	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.5
Hoop	"	2.5.0	"	2.5.5
Flat and Round	"	2.6.0	"	2.2.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.6.0	to	6.7.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.6.0	"	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0	"	4.5.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	"	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	4.8.5	"	.....
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.8.0	"	.....
White	"	8.0.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.0.0	"	2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0	"	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.2.0	"	.....
6 *a* 7 " "	"	1.4.0	"	2.0.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.5.0	"	3.8.0
Malabar	"	12.0.0	"	13.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	1.4.0	"	1.6.0
Siam	"	.....	"	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0	to	19.5.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0	"	21.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	℔ pl.	.....	"	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	1.0.0	"	1.2.0
good to finest white	"	.....	"	.....
Saigon	"	.....	"	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.20	"	.....
good to fine	"	1.50	"	.....
Chinese	"	1.2.0	"	1.6.0
Japan	"	1.3.0	"	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.0.0	"	2.3.0
Formosa	"	2.0.0	"	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.0.0	"	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0	"	3.5.0
Swatow	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.0
Canton	"	2.5.0	"	3.2.0
Manila	"	2.3.0	"	2.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.1.0	"	4.5.0
medium	"	4.9.0	"	5.3.0
fine to finest	"	6.1.0	"	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	9.5.0	"	.....
Cardiff	"	10.5.0	"	.....
American Anthracite	"	13.0.0	"	.....
Sydney	"	9.5.0	"	10.0.0
Japan	"	5.2.5	"	6.5.0
Formosa	"	6.0.0	"	6.5.0

OPIUM—*Malwa.*—The Market is at present dull. On the arrival of last Mail with a small stock, and the news of a smaller amount to arrive by following mail, rates advanced some Tls. 10 per picul, and large sales were effected at Tls. 500 per picul, but on the receipt of more discouraging news by last northern steamer, from Tientsin, the market is weak again at Tls. 495 per picul.

Patna.—Has been fairly dealt in and prices have fluctuated according to the amount of speculation going on in time bargains. Rates advanced to Tls. 485.6, but are now rather weak again at Tls. 480 for ready cargo, and Tls. 478 for time, per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black.*—Since the departure of the mail steamer, teamen showed more anxiety to realize, and large purchases have been made, principally of medium to fine Ningchows at a reduction of fully Tls. 2 per picul. In common Teas the transactions have been moderate at rather lower figures. There is no enquiry whatever for fine Tea, orders for these descriptions having been apparently well filled. Total settlements for the week reported rather over 20,000 chests.

Green.—The only settlements reported are 3 chops Ping Suey (2,343 ½ chests) at Tls. 36 to 37, being somewhat easier terms that those previously ruling.

SILK.—The settlements of Silk made on this market since the departure of the last Homeward mail of the 3rd instant, are estimated at fully 600 bales, which have to be added to 1,000 bales, bought at the close of the previous fortnight, but still remaining in godowns, to be shipped by the next mail, making total settlements from 1st June to date fully 8,650 bales of China Silk. Prices paid have been very irregular, the greater portion of the purchases showing an advance of Tls. 15 *a* 25 per picul, while in some cases Tls. 30 and 35 per picul higher are said to have been paid. In some solitary cases, however, Silk has been bought at rates showing but little change on those paid at the close of the previous mail.

Karshing Taysaams	Tls. 480 *a* 490	for No. 1.
Hochow Tsatlees	Tls. 460 *a* 500	per picul.
"Red Peacock" Tsatlee	Tls. 475 *a* 485	"
Nanzing do.	Tls. 460 *a* 580	"
Yuenfa and Hainings	Tls. 430 *a* 500	"
Re-reeled Tsatlees	Tls. 575 *a* 590	"
Do. Hainings	Tls. 600 *a* 620	"

The market to-day is firm and quotations have a decidedly upwards tendency.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Since the departure of the mail, transactions have not been important and rates are unaltered.

Banks are drawing at 6s. 2½d. and buying at 6s. 3d. at which latter a fair amount of Bills have been settled.

A more important business is expected to be done towards the close of the mail, if the Chinese come down with the high prices now ruling for produce.

On India 318, Calcutta 315.

Hongkong 25½ *a* 25¾ % discount.

Dollars 74.40.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 1d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 3½d. *a* 6s. 3½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3½d.	
On Paris—	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,	fcs. 7.72½	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.75	
On Calcutta—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 315 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay—	" " "	Rs. 312 "	
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	25½ *a* 25¾ per cent discount.	
"	Private, 15 days' sight,	26½ " "	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.6.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—75.2.5.

COPPER CASH.—1,500 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 4th July, 1868.

	S'ton & M'sllcs.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	414
Birley, Worthington and Co.	268
Bland, J.,	143
Borneo Company	86
Borntraeger and Co.	75
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	167
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	60
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	357
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,038
Carter and Co.	527
Chapman, King and Co.	95
Coutts and Co.	—
Cumine and Co.	93
Dow and Co.	—
Gamwell, F. R.	10
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	286
Gilman and Co.	355
Glover and Co.	38
Gutschow and Co.	—
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	91
Hogg, Brothers,	205
Holdsworth, E.	—
Holliday, Wise and Co.	—
Hughes & Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	243
Jarvie, John, and Co.	256
Meynard and Co.	10
Milsom and Tod,	563
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	75
Overweg and Co.	—
Petrocochino and Co.	—
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	372
Primrose and Co.	54
Reid & Co.	27
Reiss and Co.	—
Rome and Co.	—
Rothwell, Love and Co.	—
Russell and Co.	452
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	291
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	125
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	184
Siemssen and Co.	94
Skeggs and Co.	161
Smith, J. M., and Co.	—
Textor and Co.	287
Thorle and Co.	—
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	8
Trautmann and Co.	—
Turner and Co.	136
Westall Brand and Co.	38
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	—
White, F. G.	4
Miscellaneous	177
Total Bales	7,890

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868. DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1754), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. *Catalogues on application.* The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th, 1868.

GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,

LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPCHANDLERS', ENGINEERS', AND NAVAL STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.
Hypothecation Paper.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S
CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT
may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.
LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payabl in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR, as being the ONLY PREPARATION EXTANT, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

32 and 33, Red Lion Street, London, W.C. and Paris.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 2	Manchu	Am str	495	Clark	Tientsin & Chefoo	June 28	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	... 30	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	July 2	General	Russell and Co
... 3	Fofuit	H. I. M. S.	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour]	Amoy	June 30		
... 3	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Tientsin & Chefoo	July 1	General	Trautmann and Co
... 4	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	... 3	Tea	Russell and Co
... 4	Ellora	Br str	1070	Murray	Hongkong	June 30	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co
... 4	Shanse	Am str	561	Louis	Tientsin	... 30	General	Russell and Co
... 4	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	July 1	do	Glover and Co
... 4	D. H. Natjen	N.Ger.baq	1170	Dutjen	Cardiff	Feb. 29	Coals	Master
... 4	Valetta	Am baq	386	Gover	Nagasaki	June 28	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	July 5	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Suwo-Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	... 2	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	... 3	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Szechuen	Am str	553	Spencer	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 2	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Goëland	H.I.M. str	.....	Rivière	Nagasaki	... 3		
... 6	Kien-Chan	H.I.M.g.b	.....					
... 7	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	... 6	General	Russell and Co
... 7	Costa Rica	Am str	1084	Furbur	Yokohama, &c.	June 29	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	July 4	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 7	Douglas Castle	Br sh	677	McRitchie	London	Mar. 13	do	Gilman and Co
... 7	Crawshay Bailey	Br sh	682	Hansenberg	Sydney	May 19	Coals	Russell and Co
... 7	Hindoo	Swe baq	349	Grundberg	Newcastle, N.S.W.	... 20	do	Frazar and Co
... 8	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	July 7	General	Russell and Co
... 8	Golden Fleece	Br sh	359	Gall	Keelung	... 1	Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 8	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 5	Tea	Russell and Co
... 8	Alicia Annie	Br baq	300	Kirby	Newchwang	June 24	Beancakes	Fobes and Co
... 8	John Norman	Br sh	513	Gardner	Foochow	July 2	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 8	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo	... 4	General	Trautmann and Co
... 8	Westward Ho	Br baq	577	Kirk	Singapore	June 13	do	San Choon Seng
... 8	Joseph Sprott	Br baq	556	Dixon	Liverpool	Mar. 4	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 8	Guiding Star	Br baq	415	Bishop	Swatow	June 28	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 8	Stella	Br baq	265	Day	Keelung	July 4	General	J. Marshall and Co
... 8	Hannah Nicholson	Br baq	252	Harvey	Freemantle	May 30	do	Siemssen and Co
... 8	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	July 5	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 9	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	... 5	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Isabella Ridley	Br baq	516	Watson	Swatow	... 1	Sugar	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 10	Alice Thompson	Br baq	308	Ielavo	Newchwang	June 20	Beancakes	Frazar and Co
... 10	Kin Shu	Br str	786	Hoole	Hongkong	July —	General	Glover and Co
... 10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 9	Sundries	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
July 2	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 3	Lennox Castle	Br sh	693	McMichen	London	Tea	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 3	Catharina	N-Ger.bk	340	Mollsen	Nagasaki	Arms & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	George et Mathilde	Fre baq	367	Hollard	Yokohama		Master
... 4	Ganges	Br str	1190	Cates	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 4	Mikado	N-Ger.bk	340	Lempfert	Chefoo	General	Glover and Co
... 4	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 5	Enterprise	Siam baq	488	Kross	Keelung	do	Siemssen and Co
... 5	Royal Saxon	Br sh	799	Yale	Foochow	Grains & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 6	Cathnya	Br sh	790	Paterson	London	Tea	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 6	Adea	Br str	501	Andrews	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 6	Burdwan	Br sh	803	Douglas	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 7	Douglas	Br baq	330	Hacking	Foochow	Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 7	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 7	Lightfoot	Br baq	472	Risk	Ningpo	Ballast	Master
... 7	Neptune	Br baq	287	Boundiers	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 7	Flying Buck	Br sch	143	Brown	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 8	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 8	Express	Hulk			Hankow		Russell and Co
... 8	Coral Nymph	Br sh	724	Winchester	London	Tea	Siemssen and Co
... 8	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 8	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 8	China	N-Ge. str	648	Möller	H'kong & Canton	General	Siemssen and Co
... 8	St. Paul	Siam baq	299	Layser	Keelung	Ballast	Master
... 8	Goëland	H.I.M.S.	.....	Rivière	Foochow & Amoy		
... 8	Shanse	Am str	561	Louis	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 9	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 9	Helen Nicholson	Br sh	716	Halliday	London	Tea, etc.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 10	Challenge	Br baq	599	Westlake	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
... 10	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 10	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	H'kong & Canton	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
	Agamemnon	Middleton	Br str	1587	June 24	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
1 c	Confucius	Marsellus	Chi str	265	June 20	Nanking	Chinese Government		
R W	Costa Rica	Furbur	Am str	1084	July 7	Yokohama, &c.	Russell and Co	Y'hama via N'saki	15th instant
H Q	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	July 3	T'tsin & Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo, T'tsin, &c.	Cld. 9th inst
M I M	Dupleix	Nöel	Fr str	1900	June 30	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	48h after J. Mail
	Elfin		Chi str		June 24				
P & O M	Ellora	Murray	Br str	1070	July 4	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	18th instant
2 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
6 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	June 29	Foochow	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	July 8	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	12th instant
O D	Hong-que		Am str						
M D	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	448	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Co		
K W	Osaka	Burdis	Br str	417	July 7	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki & Hiogo	To-day
6 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	June 28	Chinhai	Chinese Government		
7 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	July 8	Foochow	Borntraeger and Co	Foochow	To-day
D W	Szechuen	Spencer	Am str	553	July 6	Tientsin & Chefoo	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	12th instant
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
D W	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	275	July 9	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
F W	Warrior	Patterson	Am str	2024	Apr 23	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
6 c	Yuen-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	July 8	Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	12th instant
	22 STEAMERS								

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from.	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Alcyone	Findlay	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	London via H'kong	Early
1 s	Alicia Annie	Kirby	Br baq	309	July 8	Newchwang	Fobes and Co		
3 c	Argonaut	Nicolson	Br sh	1072	Apr 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Immediately
H W	Bremen	Ballerdieck	N-Ger.sh	910	June 23	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
P & O W	Capiolani	Upton	Br baq	540	June 30	Liverpool	Reid and Co	London	Early
3 c	City of Aberdeen	Gerrie	Br sh	551	June 17	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
2 p	Crawshay Bailey	Hansenberg	Br sh	682	July 7	Sydney	Russell and Co		
P & O W	D. H. Natjen	Datjen	N-Ger.bk	1170	July 4	Cardiff	Master		
O W	Douglas Castle	McKitchie	Br sh	677	July 7	London	Gilman and Co	London	Early
3 c	Earl Dalhousie	Campbell	Br sh	1047	June 8	Sydney	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Ernst & Maria	Yennerick	N-Ger.bk	303	June 23	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co	London	Cld. 10th inst
D W	F. Reck	Denker	N-Ger.bk	646	June 24	Keelung	Eduard Schellhass and Co	London	Early
M D	Fröhlich	Steinfordt	N-Ger.bg	360	June 22	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	Early
2 c	Golconda	Marshall	Am bg	521	June 25	Swatow	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
8 s	Golden Fleece	Gall	Br sh	359	July 8	Keelung	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br baq	415	July 8	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
H Q	Hannah Nichols	on] Harvey	Br baq	252	July 8	Freemantle	Siemssen and Co		
4 c	Hastings	Cobbett	Br sh	511	June 24	Freemantle	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
1 c	Heng Hoi	Holinguist	Siam baq	353	June 22	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
M D	Helen	Law	Br baq	282	June 29	Swatow	J. S. Baron		
O W	Hindoo	Grundberg	Swe baq	349	July 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
6 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	440	May 25	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co		For Charter
M D	Japan	Lamberlich	N-Ge.sch	270	June 20	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
7 s	Jenny	Russelin	Russ baq	557	June 23	Liverpool	Order		
2 p	John Norman	Gardner	Br sh	513	July 8	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
H Q	Joseph Sprott	Dixon	Br baq	556	July 8	Liverpool	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Immediately
7 p	Kewkee	Hawes	Am baq	344	July 2	Newchwang	Order		
2 c	Lieutenant	Peters	Br baq	500	June 23	Liverpool	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
2 c	Madawaska	Fowle	Am sch	511	June 22	Boston	Olyphant and Co	Keelung	To-day
O D	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	June 21	Put back	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
6 c	Margaret	Burdisson	N-Ger.sh	598	June 24	Shields	Wm. Pustau and Co		
8 s	Mary Whitridge	Cutler	Am sh	862	June 23	Cardiff	Russell and Co	London	Early
1 c	Maud Helen	Thomas	Am baq	659	June 18	Swatow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Cld. 10th inst
1 c	Nipon	Asverus	N-Ger.bg	472	June 17	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
T W	Preciosa	Franke	N-Ger.sh	744	June 22	Cardiff	Russell and Co		
1 s	Runnymede	Brymner	Br bg	181	June 11	Newchwang	Chs. Gütschow and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
1 c	Sea Queen	Laige	Br sh	377	July 2	Singapore	Master		
O W	Simoda	Crowell	Am sh	650	July 2	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Skjold	Jensen	Dan bg	197	June 22	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 p	St. Mary	Young	Siam baq	411	June 18	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
3 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	794	June 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 8	Keelung	J. Marshall and Co		
7 s	The Cedars	Stonehouse	Br baq	356	June 13	Newchwang	Chapman, King and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	June 9	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
2 s	Valetta	Gover	Am baq	386	July 4	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
1 s	Ville de Grenade	Carrieque	Fre baq	280	June 29	Swatow	J. S. Baron	Tientsin	14th instant
1 s	Westward Ho	Kirk	Br baq	577	July 8	Singapore	San Choon Seng		
3 c	Wild Deer	Smith	Br sh	1016	June 24	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
	48 Vessels								
F W	Fredrick	Brodhurst			May 11	Tungsha Lightship			

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O D	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	26	H. I. M.'s Customs

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 s	Dove	.....	Dunlop	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	June 10	Fishermen's Islands
3 s	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	May 9	Hiogo
B N Y	Salamis	.....	Pusey	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	June 19	Nagasaki
6 s	Monocacy	.....	Carter	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	June 27	Nagasaki
2 s	Forfait	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	H. I. M. S.	8	260	150	July 3	Amoy
1 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
2 s	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 29	Chusan

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—

1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock... .... O. U. L. p
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf... ... ... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings ... ... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf ... ... 2 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s
N B J —Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p
O D —Old Dock ... ... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf... ... ... 7 s
O W —Olyphant's Wharf ... ... 7 s
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s
H Q —Hong Que Wharf ... ... 7 s
F W —Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.